

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

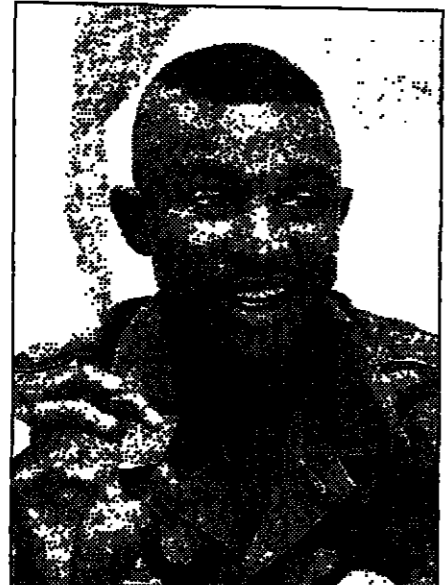


Table with subscription rates for various countries including USA, Canada, Europe, and Japan.

No. 34,412 42/98 LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1993 ESTABLISHED 1887

For Nigerian Hostage, 'Every Day Was Night' Held for 5 Weeks by Somali Guerrillas, Soldier Says He Never Gave Up Hope

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service MOGADISHU, Somalia — For two weeks, of his captivity, he was kept chained, naked, in a dark room, forced to eat and sleep in his own excrement.



Umar Shantali of Nigeria telling of his five-week ordeal on Monday in Mogadishu.

"I knew the United Nations was aware of me," he said Monday at the Swedish Army field hospital where he is recovering from his ankle injury. "I'm a soldier of the United Nations."

American attention became riveted on the guerrilla war in Mogadishu on Oct. 3 and 4, when two U.S. Army helicopters were shot down in a battle with General Mohammed Farrah Aidid's forces and a U.S. pilot, Chief Warrant Officer Michael Durant, was captured.



A wounded Georgian soldier being helped onto an airplane at Kutaisi, Georgia's second-largest city, which is threatened by rebels.

Shevardnadze Seeks Help From Russia

By Lee Hockstader Washington Post Service BATUMI, Georgia — Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader, urgently appealed for Russian military help Monday as his position grew ever more desperate with the fall of a key town Sunday to forces loyal to the overthrown president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia.

Mr. Shevardnadze, now facing a full-scale civil war, issued the appeal to Russia a day after Mr. Gamsakhurdia's forces captured Samtredia, a western Georgian town with a rail junction linking the country's Black Sea ports with the capital of Tbilisi.

population of 5.4 million people. Now, his production appears to be coming true. Mr. Gamsakhurdia's forces, which already control perhaps a third of the country, are still moving eastward and are now reported to be within about 25 kilometers of Georgia's second-largest city, Kutaisi.

Clan Leader's Militiamen Talk Of a Victory 'From the Heart'

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Hussein Warsame Ali appears to be an unlikely warrior against the world's only superpower. He has no military training, he never fought in Somalia's long civil war and his only weapon against U.S. helicopter gunships and United Nations armor is an AK-47 assault rifle he kept buried under his home.

ton said, the game has ended. But if they try to trick us, we will fight again." Mr. Ali's story of fighting Americans in a neighborhood of dusty roads and tea stalls a few blocks from the UN headquarters in many ways illustrates the pitfalls that U.S. forces faced against an enemy that they vastly underestimated and never understood.

For Turkey and Kurds, 'Total Warfare'

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey — One year after Turkish generals said they had broken the spine of a Kurdish separatist insurgency in these wild and remote uplands, the war has become more violent and more intractable than ever.

oning Kurdish rights or outright terrorism. Death tolls, battles and guerrilla attacks in the remote southeastern region are difficult to verify, particularly because of glaring discrepancies in the reports of the combatants.

Nonetheless, the accounts of Turkish government officials, Kurdish nationalists and diplomats in Ankara suggest that the antagonists are locked in an accelerating spiral of violence. The ferocity of the attacks has left the United States and other Western allies of Turkey wondering whether the war can ever be ended without political concessions and a major shift from what the Turkish government calls "total warfare."



COOLING OFF IN SARAJEVO — A young Bosnian couple passing during a water transport run Monday as the shelling halted.

Lesser Convictions in L.A. Riots

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Two black men were acquitted Monday of most of the felony charges in the beating of a white trucker and other motorists at the start of the 1992 riots, easing fears of renewed racial tensions.

Accepting the defense argument that Mr. Williams, 20, and his co-defendant, Henry Watson, 29, were caught up in mob violence, the jurors acquitted them of most charges that required specific intent.

U.S. Warns the Serbs Of NATO Air Strikes

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher warned President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia again Monday of possible NATO air strikes to halt any Serbian effort to strangle Sarajevo, the State Department said.

Market data table including Dow Jones, Trib Index, The Dollar, and General News.

Holy Cow! The Immigrants Are Spilling Into Ranchers' America

GARDEN CITY, Kansas — Its milky white sky sits squat on the plains, a horizon unbroken but for grain elevators and water towers. At a feed yard off Old Highway 83, cowboys gallop into the noonday sun, fringed chaps slapping their thighs. Blond girls practice cheerleading jumps on square lawns adorned by pumpkins.

At nightfall, while locals head to the Grain Bin for Texas two-step dancing, Mexican immigrants crowd into Saigon, a Vietnamese-run karaoke bar, and Southeast Asians pack the Pho Hoa One Restaurant.

cannot tell if their young, tentative ethnic communities are a temporary challenge or a historic transformation. In the last 13 years, after the biggest beef-packing plant in the world opened here, Garden City's population has grown by 42 percent to about 25,500.

unemployment office in New Mexico. A day later, with the guarantee of a \$6.70-an-hour job in Garden City, he and his newlywed wife hit the road for a place he assumed would be "100 percent guero."

Free movement of citizens within the European Community was originally agreed in 1986 as part of a single market for goods and services which came into force on Jan. 1, 1993.



# STATESIDE / QUALITY OF LIFE

## Index of Well-Being Hits a 20-Year Low

*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Increases in child abuse and child poverty have driven the nation's social well-being to its lowest point in two decades, according to a study released Monday by social scientists at Fordham University.

The scientists also evaluated Americans' confidence in their quality of life, and they said it was strikingly low.

The seventh annual report, "The Index of Social Health," tries to monitor the well-being of American society by examining statistics from reports by the Census Bureau on 16 major social problems, including teenage suicide, unemployment, drug abuse, the high-school dropout rate and the lack of affordable housing.

Aided by a computer model, the researchers use the statistics from the 16 categories to reach a single figure between 0 and 100, which they call the index of social health.

The first year for which the scientists measured social health, 1970, had an index of 75, which the researchers said was above average. But in 1991, the most recent year for which complete data was available, the index was 36, down from 42 in 1990 and less than half the highest index rating of 79 in 1972.

The 1991 figure is "awful," said Marc L. Miringoff, the author of the study and the director of the Fordham University Institute for Innovation in Social Policy in Tarrytown, New York.

"These results reveal as much about what is happening to us as the economic indicators that we watch closely every day," he said.

Two major reasons for the drop, Mr. Miringoff said, are that child abuse reached its worst recorded level and that the number of children living in poverty reached its worst level since 1983.

Also, declining society's health was a decline in average weekly earnings, he said. "The decline in the economy has much to do with the decline in our social health," Mr. Miringoff said.

A new feature of the report, the Index of Social Confidence, polled 1,200 Americans to show how they evaluate national performance in areas that shape the quality of life: education, health care, safety, occupation and living standard.

The result was a confidence index of 34, which Mr. Miringoff called disturbingly low. He said the respondents to the survey saw serious problems in the nation's social well-being and were pessimistic about the future.

## Health Challenge: Getting Basic Care to the Urban Poor

By Elisabeth Rosenthal  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Two weeks ago, Earn Lloyd staggered into the Montefiore Medical Center emergency room nearly comatose, nearly blind and barely able to walk.

Doctors discovered he had severe diabetes, which kept him in the hospital for the next 10 days. But Mr. Lloyd's more serious medical problem was the lack of a decent general doctor, which for him and hundreds of thousands of others in New York's poorer neighborhoods turns treatable outpatient diseases like diabetes into life-threatening conditions.

In wide stretches of inner-city New York, there are only a handful of doctors, and virtually none who offer patients a reasonable standard of primary care.

The severe shortage will make President Bill Clinton's health-care plan, or any alternative, difficult to achieve in these areas that most need help.

The president proposes to guarantee coverage for all, and plans to enroll the poorest in health-maintenance organizations. But unless there is a dramatic improvement in the quantity and quality of inner-city doctors, policy experts say, many patients will still head to the emergency room for their care.

"I don't care what kind of health care card you're carrying, it won't help you if the doctors and facilities aren't there," said Ronda Kotelchuck, executive director of Primary Care Development Corp. in New York, a new organization to finance the building of clinics in underserved areas.

The number of doctors willing and eager to practice in the poorest neighborhoods, always inadequate, has dwindled to practically nothing in recent years because of low Medicaid reimbursement rates, the threat of violence and the shifting

focus of medical education away from general doctoring and toward specialty training.

A 1990 survey by the Community Service Society of New York found 701 doctors serving a population of 1.7 million people in parts of Harlem, Brooklyn, and the South Bronx. But only 28 doctors — or 3.9 percent — met minimum federal standards for decent primary care.

Many did not accept Medicaid, were open less than 20 hours a week, did not provide after-hour coverage in case of emergencies,

and did not have admitting privileges at a hospital.

"The snapshot was bleak, and there was a concentration of older physicians who were nearing retirement, so we have every expectation that the situation has gotten worse," said David Jones, the society's president. The society is a nonprofit organization that is concerned with issues like the health and housing of the city's neediest.

For patients like Mr. Lloyd, the lack of reasonable primary care means that coughs are neglected until they become pneumonia, and

chronic conditions like asthma, diabetes and hypertension — which are generally controlled under the supervision of an attentive doctor — go untreated until patients are so sick that they need an ambulance.

Mr. Lloyd said he dutifully kept his monthly appointments at a grimy storefront clinic — even though the doctor there never spent more than eight or nine minutes with him and never examined him before refilling prescriptions for pain and high blood pressure.

And when he fell desperately ill on a Saturday, he had no other

choice but to use an emergency room: The clinic is closed on nights and weekends, and his doctor is not affiliated with any hospital.

"I heard the doctor there was O.K.," Mr. Lloyd said. "He took my Medicaid card. So I went there."

Still there are some signs of hope. The expectation of increased federal and state payments for taking care of the poor has prompted a spurt of clinic-building in areas where there were formerly none.

And state and proposed federal

measures have initiated a huge influx of poor patients into health-maintenance organizations, where they are generally required to have a fixed primary care doctor; a 1991 New York State law requires that half of all Medicaid patients receive their health care through these organizations by 1996.

So hospitals, which have for years taken care of these patients in their clinics and emergency rooms, are opening primary clinics in low-income communities, at least in part, to protect their Medicaid revenues.



HEADING FOR A SHUTTLE RECORD — The crew of the space shuttle Columbia before their craft was launched on Monday at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The seven-member crew is on a medical research mission scheduled to last 14 days, the longest ever planned for a NASA shuttle.

## Away From Politics

- The Supreme Court agreed to review the process that the federal government has used to close military bases. At issue is a lawsuit charging that the government, in scheduling the shutdown of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, failed to comply with various procedural requirements allegedly imposed under the base-closing law adopted by Congress in 1980.
- In another ruling, the Supreme Court let stand a 97-year-old Arkansas woman's \$1 million award from a tabloid that had used her photograph with a fake story about a pregnant 101-year-old Australian. The court, without comment, rejected arguments by Globe International, publisher of the Sun, that it had a free-press right to print an obviously false story.
- Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York City maintains one maternity ward for mostly white, private patients and another for mostly minority, Medicaid patients, the New York Daily News reported. Poorer mothers at the hospital, which is between impoverished East Harlem and the wealthy Upper East Side, are put in a dreary ward with chipped paint and black walls and are short-changed on services such as education on nutrition and infant care, the report said. The state hospital code requires that patients be treated "without discrimination as to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, sexual orientation or source of payment."
- A teenager lying on the center line of a highway, apparently imitating a scene from a movie, was struck by a pickup truck and killed in Polk, Pennsylvania. Another youth was seriously injured. The police said witnesses reported that the youths were following through on a dare to lie down on the two-lane highway, apparently acting out a scene from "The Program."

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Urban Killings Advance Gun-Control Cause

**WASHINGTON** — Fueled by scenes of urban violence that flash almost nightly on local television stations across the country, the politics of guns and gun control are undergoing a transformation.

In Florida, where 10 foreign tourists have been slain in the past year, Governor Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, this past week called a special session of the state legislature to consider outlawing gun possession by minors. Colorado, after a summer of youth-related violence, enacted similar legislation last month.

In New Jersey and Virginia, the National Rifle Association suffered defeats on major gun control bills earlier this year, and the governor of New Jersey, Jim Florio, a Democrat, and the Virginia Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Mary Sue Terry, have made gun control a key element of their election campaigns this fall.

In Massachusetts, Governor William F. Weld, a Republican who had the endorsement of the Gun Owners of Massachusetts in his 1990 campaign, reversed course last month, calling for a ban on assault weapons to combat the growing violence in his state.

In Congress, the "Brady bill," calling for a five-day waiting period before the purchase of a handgun, could become law by year's end, after being tied up on Capitol Hill for years.

What is happening on gun control is analogous to the shift that occurred four years ago on abortion, when many Republican politicians felt the need to move away from their strong anti-abortion stance toward a more comfortable middle ground.

The new political environment already has begun to alter the balance of power between the National Rifle Association and advocates of gun control and offers the Democrats a longer-term opportunity to change their soft-on-crime image with the voters.

Analysis of public opinion say that while there has been strong public support for stricter controls on guns for years, the intensity of the issue has increased sharply because of growing fears for personal safety among many urban and suburban voters.

"On our most recent data, it's not health care as the No. 1 issue facing the country, it's crime, drugs and gang violence," said a Republican pollster, Neil Newhouse. (WFP)

**Group Says Clinton Falls to Hire Hispanics**

**WASHINGTON** — A Hispanic group said last week that, despite President Bill Clinton's promises to do better, the administration's record on appointing Hispanics to senior jobs has gotten worse.

In fact, the number of Hispanics in the highest-ranking jobs — those requiring Senate confirmation — has actually fallen from 15 to 14 since May, when the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda, an umbrella group, gave the administration an overall grade of C-minus.

Since then, the group said, nearly 100 top jobs have been filled, but none by an Hispanic. As a result, Hispanics account for 5.4 percent of the 259 senior officials (compared with about 9 percent of the population) and Mr. Clinton's grade has been dropped to a D. (WFP)

**Quote / Unquote**

James MacGregor Burns, the historian, saying that there has been more compromise than persistence at the White House and that this would be reflected in the handling of the health-care plan: "History shows again and again that if you stick to your guns and don't compromise unthinkingly, your sheer persistence is such that people will come around to you. There is something impressive about someone who is not constantly compromising and retreating." (NYT)

## Gunman Kills 3 And Wounds 2 At Fort Knox Base

*Reuters*

**FORT KNOX, Kentucky** — A former serviceman killed three people inside Fort Knox on Monday, then shot himself after escaping from the sprawling base that houses U.S. gold reserves, authorities said.

The police gave no motive for the killings, and there was no immediate word on the suspect's condition.

The serviceman was identified by the police as Arthur Hill, 55, who was found two hours after the killings in a restroom of a Veterans Administration hospital in Louisville with a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

A spokeswoman at the hospital, 40 miles (65 kilometers) from the base, said Mr. Hill had shot himself in the mouth.

The man entered the Fort Knox training center office at about 10:15 A.M. and shot five people, killing a man and two women and wounding two other people, officials said.

Radio reports said Mr. Hill was a former employee of the center, and an army spokesman said the man was a civilian with 24 years of military service.

Radio reports quoted fellow workers as saying they would have never expected such violence from him.

A Veterans Administration spokesman said Mr. Hill had been an out-patient at the facility.

**South Africa's Premier Business Hotel**

**SANDTON SUN Towers**

- Luxury that towers above the rest.
- Cuisine to international 5-star standards.
- Richly furnished rooms.
- 2 exclusive upper floors with luxury suites, executive studios and the Penthouse — all complete with butler service.
- Full business centre with board-rooms, computer-equipped offices, secretarial and courier services.
- Hospitality lounge includes shower facilities to freshen up between flights and hotel check-in/out.
- Executive health centre for stress relief.
- 20 minutes' drive to Johannesburg CBD.

## Bayerische Landesbank Bulletin

MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS REPORT

# GERMAN BOND MARKET PAUSE FOR ORIENTATION

After the latest cut in the key rates, the German bond market adopted a wait-and-see attitude. As the market is lacking impetus, it has stopped to get its bearings.

The latest half-point cut in the key rates on 9th September patently failed to cheer up the bond market—a reaction that did not come as a complete surprise. The public bond yields hardly budged. The sixth rate cut this year (the discount rate has been cut five times and the Lombard rate five times) did not give bond prices a further upward push. Instead, the capital-market rate has been moving sideways, which shows that the market is lacking incentives for rise.

As the Bundesbank will see no need for further action on the discount and Lombard rates in the near future, the bond market has paused for orientation. However, the downtrend in interest rates, mainly those at the short end, is still intact.

By historical standards, for example if the multi-year range of real interest rates or the spread between the discount rate/Lombard rate and the ten-year bond yield are used as a yardstick, money-market rates are still too high. The real interest rate, using the inflation-adjusted ten-year public bond yield as a measure, has shrunk to just under 2 percent, the discount rate is equal to the ten-year yield, and the Lombard rate is one percentage point above this level. This is an unusual constellation, considering that the rate at the long end of the market, i.e. the yield on ten-year bonds, is only some 70 basis points above the lows plumed during previous cycles. The discount rate and the Lombard rate, on the other hand, are still 375 and 275 basis points, respectively, above their previous lows (1987/88).

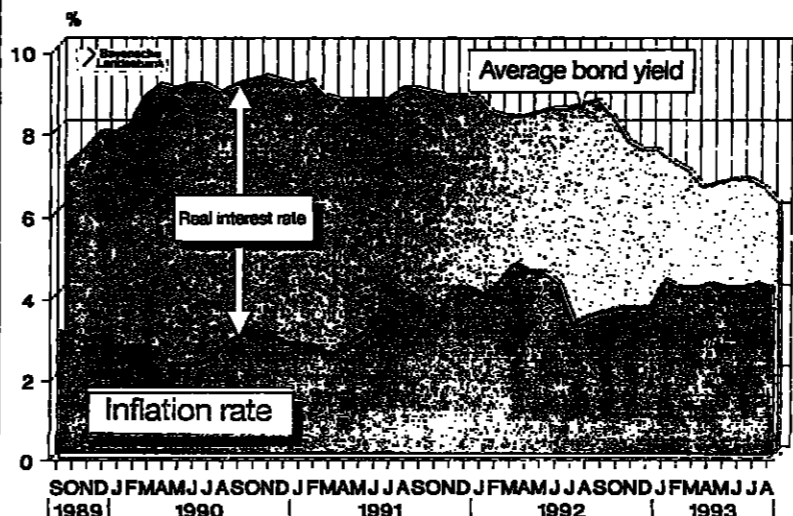
Since the autumn of 1992, the discount rate and the Lombard rate have been reduced from 8 1/2 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent and from 9 1/2 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent, respectively. Money rates have followed the key rates down: the call money rate has fallen by almost 300 basis points to 6.8 per cent and the rate for three-month money by 270 basis points to 6.55 per cent.

As the above figures show, the short rates reflect more or less fully the seven key-rate cuts made since the autumn of 1992. Bond-market rates have fallen even more sharply: the ten-year yield has dropped from 8.1 per cent to 6.2 per cent since the late summer of 1992, the five-year yield by three-quarters of a point more, from 8 1/2 per cent to 5.85 per cent.

Looking at the down-phase of interest rates in the early 1980s, we note that the pace of the key-rate cuts was somewhat slower then. While the discount rate was reduced by 2 1/2 percentage points in less than a year during the present cycle, it had taken about 16 months to lower it by the same margin in the previous one, though from a much lower level (7 1/2 per cent).

The fall in bond rates was even faster: the descent of the ten-year public-bond yield from its peak to the current level of 6 1/2 per cent lasted almost five years in the 1981/87

cycle, compared with three years during the current cycle. When making such a comparison, however, we should be aware of the divergent national and international trends. The downtrend in interest rates observed since September 1992 gained considerable momentum as a result of the currency turmoil in the EMS and the strengthening of the D-mark thus caused.



**Slowdown in inflation**

The current situation of the capital market after the sixth key-rate cut this year is difficult to assess, but the following conclusions can be drawn nevertheless:

- The Bundesbank will probably postpone further easing steps until money-supply growth starts slowing down.
- Hopes for a further fall in interest rates should stay alive at least as long as the D-mark's strength attracts foreign capital.
- The slowdown in inflation, which has already become noticeable, is also expected to provide relief in the medium term. The inflation rate for the past six months, extrapolated to the whole year, was less than three per cent. Hence there is a good chance, despite the government's decision to raise the oil tax, which will give inflation an upward push in early 1994, that the rise in the cost of living, after a brief dip below four per cent in November, will move down toward 3 1/2 per cent in the spring of 1994. All in all, one can say that interest rates still have room to go lower. The Bundesbank can, and will, give key rates another downward nudge. Short-term rates are still too high for an economy that has not yet completely surmounted the recession. Sceptics should remember that the necessary duration (and extent) of a rate-cutting process has always been underrated and that, after all, yield inversion at the short end has never been helpful in overcoming an economic decline.

To receive your complimentary copy, in English or German, of the latest issue of Bayerische Landesbank's Money and Capital Markets Report, just fill out the coupon below and enclose your business card or letterhead.

**Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale**  
Economics Department  
D-80277 Munich

Please send me a complimentary copy of the latest issue of your Money and Capital Markets Report.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Country \_\_\_\_\_

Please print  English  German

**Bayerische Landesbank**



سكرا من الامم

# Record Contradicts Clinton on Somalia

By Michael R. Gordon with John H. Cushman Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the administration's attempts to blame the United Nations for the Somalia crisis, the intensifying military operations there were repeatedly endorsed and sometimes driven by top U.S. officials in the months before the disastrous army raid on a hostile faction two weeks ago.

On Thursday, 11 days after 18 American soldiers died in the raid, President Bill Clinton sought to shift responsibility to the United Nations, which took over the Somali operation in the spring.

Mr. Clinton said the aggressive effort against the faction leader, Mohammed Farrah Aidid, "never should have been allowed to supplant the political process that was ongoing when we were in effective control, up through last May." He has gone so far as to say he was not even aware U.S. forces were still trying to capture General Aidid.

But while officials and critics are hunting for scapegoats, classified messages between Mogadishu and Washington and interviews with U.S. policymakers and military officers and with UN officials show a more complex picture of a policy with wider support in Washington than acknowledged.

The premise of the UN policy — to neutralize General Aidid — was shared by senior administration officials throughout most of the summer, though some were uneasy about the heavy reliance on military force.

Even when the administration began to rethink its approach in September, it did not tell forces in Somalia under Pentagon control to abandon their hunt for the warlord. It was under the old standing orders that U.S. Army Rangers launched their attack on Oct. 3.

A broad range of interviews disclosed these details of U.S. policymaking:

- As late as Sept. 6 — two weeks after the administration agreed to a plea from military commanders in Somalia to send a battalion of Rangers — the State Department's liaison office in Mogadishu sent a classified message to Washington seeking more troops. The message alarmed General Joseph P. Hoar, head of the U.S. Central Com-

mand, who sent his own message to Washington dismissing the idea as a hopeless crusade.

- In early summer, the CIA endorsed the view, held by the United Nations and publicly supported by Mr. Clinton at the time, that General Aidid would interfere with the rebuilding of Somalia.
- Using his extensive contacts in Washington, Jonathan Howe, the retired U.S. admiral who is the special UN envoy to Somalia, engaged in what an aide to Defense Secretary Les Aspin called "frenetic and obsessive" lobbying for more forces, culminating in the decision to send the Rangers.
- The mild-mannered Admiral Howe acknowledged the calls but said he never requested any troops without the agreement of the UN and U.S. commanders in Somalia.
- President George Bush sent 28,000 troops to Somalia last December for what was to be a short mission to help feed starving Somalis. In retrospect, the Bush administration seems to have underestimated the problems and overestimated the ability of UN peacekeepers to take over the mission after U.S. troops left.
- The Bush administration also had its problems with the United Nations: when Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali wanted to disarm the warring clans there, the Bush administration resisted.
- Some now say that if disarmament was to be attempted at all, the best time would have been early this year when U.S. combat strength was at its peak and the United Nations was distributing food, which added to its political leverage.
- As the United Nations tried to rebuild Somalia, it sought to reduce the influence of the heavily armed factions. The CIA, in an assessment first obtained by Defense Week, a Washington newsletter, seemed to support this track, saying in one unclassified paper that General Aidid was "a threat to peace."
- On June 5, forces believed to be under General Aidid's command attacked Pakistani peacekeepers, killing 24 of them.
- At the urging of Washington, the Security Council adopted a resolution calling for the arrest of those responsible and for "the disarmament of all Somalia parties." While

the resolution did not name General Aidid, administration officials made it plain that they thought he was responsible.

General Hoar, who supported the attacks on General Aidid's strongholds, opposed a manhunt and told the Pentagon there was only a 1-in-4 chance of catching him, officials said.

Admiral Howe would not take no for an answer. He said in an interview that Washington's initial refusal to approve the request may have made the job more difficult.

An aide to Mr. Aspin said that beginning in July, Admiral Howe had "adopted Aidid as his Great White Whale" and repeatedly called his contacts in the administration to request more troops. Admiral Howe acknowledged lobbying for more forces, but said he was merely trying to carry out the Security Council resolution.

As General Aidid continued his attacks, Admiral Howe's lobbying bore fruit. The Deputies Committee, a panel of sub-cabinet officials, decided in late August to send the Rangers and a number of Delta commandos.

An aide said that even though General Powell was skeptical about the prospects of capturing General Aidid, he supported the request be-

cause his general in Somalia wanted the Rangers.

The Rangers met with mixed success in Somalia. They failed to capture General Aidid but they detained some of his top aides and seized equipment.

To Admiral Howe, who had been saying the United Nations intended to disarm everyone in Mogadishu, it seemed that even more troops were now needed.

He was not alone. On Sept. 6 the administration received a message from Robert Gosende, the senior U.S. diplomat in Mogadishu, who wanted more troops to conduct weapons sweeps and urged Washington not to negotiate with General Aidid because he was a terrorist.

General Hoar was alarmed by the request and sent a strongly worded classified message to Frank G. Wisner, the undersecretary of defense for policy, and to General Powell.

"After four months of operations with extraordinary help from the United States government, the United Nations' successes have been modest," General Hoar wrote. "A coherent plan which involves the political, humanitarian and security needs for the country has yet to emerge. Control of Mogadishu has been lost."



Butros Butros Ghali, the UN secretary-general, with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique on Monday in Maputo. The United States advised Mr. Butros Ghali against visiting Somalia.

# SOLDIER: Nigerian Kept Hope

Continued from Page 1

take over positions from departing Italian troops. Mr. Shantali said he took cover during the ambush and prayed to Allah to save him.

Somali militiamen found him. He said that at first he thought they would kill him. But as he prayed, they realized he was a fellow Muslim.

So they stripped him of his weapon and his uniform, marched him off naked as a prisoner, and kept him locked in a house for about 30 minutes before they began moving him to new locations.

When he was taken to the room that would be his prison cell for two weeks, he said, the Somalis held his leg while one twisted his foot, spraining his ankle to prevent him from walking.

"They were afraid I'm a soldier. I can run away. I can escape. I can kill them," he said.

Then his right wrist was chained to his twisted left ankle, and, still naked, he was forced to lay on the floor without a mat or blanket. He was never allowed to use a toilet and was not allowed to bathe until the day before he was released.

Asked if he had been angry, he said: "I was annoyed, because I know I'm a man. I'm supposed to have human rights."

For two weeks he remained in

the darkened room, so dark he recalled that "every day is night." His only human contact was with a Somali woman who came in twice a day to feed him, spooning the food into his mouth. She consoled him and promised each time that he would be released "tomorrow." He came to call the woman "Mama."

Mr. Shantali said he knew he would be released when, last week, his captors allowed him to bathe, gave him new clothes and moved him to a clean and spacious house with beds and lights. He said he was told that he would be freed.

"At that time, tears started coming to my eyes," he said.

It was when he was about to be released that Mr. Shantali first met Mr. Durant. The Nigerian said they shook hands and exchanged greetings, but never really spoke.

Mr. Shantali and his captors exchanged good-byes as he left. One of his guards, a man named Ahmed, asked him for his address so they could keep in touch. They wished him good luck, and he wished them luck, too, as he limped to a waiting Red Cross car.

The Swedish doctors who treated Mr. Shantali said they expected him to make a full recovery within six months. They said he suffered from injured ligaments and damaged tissue in his ankle, but that there was no fracture.

# VICTOR: A Fight From the Heart

Continued from Page 1

clan leader paid them cash or gave them large quantities of khat, a leaf chewed by many Somalis as a mild stimulant.

They said an arrest warrant issued for General Aidid because of his alleged role in the Pakistani killings kept him in hiding and prevented him from exercising direct control over his militia, which would eventually fade away.

But Mr. Ali painted a different picture, one of a highly motivated band of fighters whose morale improved as combat intensified and became more focused against U.S. troops. Since June, General Aidid kept tight control over his young gunmen through his lieutenants, said Mr. Ali, who got his orders from a neighborhood commander.

"Aidid never talked for four months," he recalled, adding that the militia leader and his top aides fled to another part of the city after the attack on his stronghold.

"I never heard his voice," Mr. Ali added. "But he always gave the instructions."

His account of the militia's coherence, lines of command and easy access to arms appears to be consistent with the latest assessments by U.S. and UN officials, who now concede that they may have greatly underestimated their enemy.

Mr. Ali estimated that 900 militiamen had died fighting U.S. forces, many of them in a battle on Oct. 3 in which 18 U.S. Army Rangers were killed and 75 were wounded.

U.S. Army infantrymen who fought in that battle, in which two U.S. helicopters were shot down and rescue teams were pinned down for hours by Somali gunfire, estimated that as many as 1,000 guerrillas may have been involved. That number far exceeds previous U.S. estimates of the size of General Aidid's militia.

"It was not a rag-tag outfit that we were up against," said Lieutenant Colonel Bill David of the 14th Infantry's 2d Battalion, which went into the area to try to rescue trapped Rangers.

"The Americans were fighting us like this was Vietnam," Mr. Ali said. "The helicopters killed a lot of people. They destroyed a lot of buildings. They were shooting at us, and we were shooting at them."

He said General Aidid's fighters had never suffered a serious shortage of arms, even after the U.S. gunships destroyed their arsenals, because most members of the clan leader's Somali National Alliance kept guns buried beneath their houses.

"We were used to fighting Siad Barre," Mr. Ali said, referring to Mohammed Siad Barre, who was overthrown as president in 1991.

"That's why we kept our guns," he added. "And until we see a new face from the United Nations, we will keep our guns with us."

Mr. Ali said his fight was not simply for General Aidid, but for the Habr Gedir clan, to which he and the general belong, and for Somali independence in the face of what he called U.S. aggression.

—KEITH B. RICHBURG

The challenge:  
TO KEEP POLLUTANTS FROM FOULING UP THE ATMOSPHERE AND POLLUTION CONTROLS FROM FOULING UP PERFORMANCE.



# KURDS: War Mounts in Turkey

Continued from Page 1

diplomat in Ankara. Of the rebellion, the diplomat added, "This is now a popular insurgency."

But Western governments do not press that argument with the Turks, who are armed by the United States, in part because they agree with Ankara's depiction of the rebels as terrorists.

Equally important, Turkey is a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member and plays a crucial role in Western efforts to keep economic and military pressure on President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. That is a higher priority for the United States than the Kurdish insurgency.

The rebel movement touches an extremely raw nerve for the Turkish government, which sees the war as an outright challenge to the very cornerstone of the state — the model of linguistic, cultural and political unity championed by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the modern Turkish republic.

From 10 million to 12 million people, or about a fifth of Turkey's population, are Kurds. While Turkish leaders permit the publication of Kurdish-language newspapers and acknowledge what they term a "Kurdish reality," the government does not allow the Kurds to use their own language in schools or in broadcasting or acknowledge a separate Kurdish national identity. Kurds, who are largely Sunni Muslims, enjoy the same political rights as other Turks but may not express them in a Kurdish linguistic, political or regional context.

For many people in southeastern Turkey, such restrictions are part of the basic grievance of Kurdish nationalists: While many Kurds probably do not wish to secede from Turkey, as the insurgents do, their identity as a people is denied. The war, though, has brought them neither progress nor hope.

"The people have had enough," said Fathi Gamsa, a Kurdish lawyer and chairman of the bar association in Diyarbakir. "The war is bloodier than ever. Both sides are getting rougher and rougher. The picture is very bleak."

The Turkish government has long believed that if its forces could sever the ties between the rebels and Turkey's hostile neighbors, the battle would be all but won.

A year ago, therefore, Turkey enlisted the tacit support of Kurds in northern Iraq, who have depended on Turkey for their survival since the Gulf War, in a campaign of air strikes and infantry advances against Turkish Kurds who were operating in part from bases just across the border. The Turkish military declared that it had dealt the rebels a lethal blow. When a Syrian-based guerrilla leader, Abdullah Ocalan, offered to stop fighting in March, the move seemed to reinforce Turkey's view.

Since the rebels called off the cease-fire in May with an attack in which 33 Turkish soldiers were killed, they have kidnapped and released 26 foreign tourists, dented Turkey's tourism industry with low-level violence in Mediterranean resorts and in Istanbul, and organized demonstrations outside Turkish offices in Europe.

# Raytheon Engineers & Constructors has the know-how to help companies cost effectively plan ahead for clean air compliance.

The world's industries are hard at work cleaning up. But they'll have to work harder. Because all over the world clean air regulations will only get stricter.

Raytheon Engineers & Constructors is ready for any clean air challenge the future may hold. In a broad range of industries — steel, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food processing, petroleum refineries and power generation — our projects, large or small, are marked by cost effective, innovative engineering and construction.

For example, we're helping such clients as the operating companies of Allegheny Power System and the Tennessee Valley Authority install emission control "scrubbers."

Our goal: minimum downtime for operations. We're always looking over the horizon. Because what passes for clean air today, won't tomorrow. All over the world, the rules will only get stricter. And those who don't plan ahead, can only fall behind.

**Send us more challenges.**

The same "can-do" spirit that makes Raytheon a leader in engineering and construction services is also the driving force behind our proven performance in defense, electronics, aviation and appliances.

We thrive on challenges. Send us more.

**Raytheon**  
WE THRIVE ON CHALLENGES



OPINION

Balladur's GATT Gamble: Error or Cold Calculation?

By William Pfaff

PARIS—France is forcing a confrontation between the United States and Europe on trade issues. The Balladur government in Paris has hardened its public position on GATT disputes. Why is Paris doing this? The idea, fondly received abroad, that all this is about French peasants, or even movies; explains nothing.

The notion that the world's fourth-ranking industrial and trading power would jeopardize its exports of commercial aircraft, high-speed train systems, computer software and nuclear installations for the sake of subsidies for a few farmers is delirious.

If GATT negotiations fail because of France there will be a full-blown European crisis. Britain on most trade issues is on America's side. The small countries of Europe depend on trade and don't want crisis. Germany is extremely alarmed by this fight between its two main allies.

What, then, is going on? There are two possible explanations. The first is that Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and his government have badly miscalculated their own strength and their room for maneuver. The second is that Mr. Balladur has an ambition much more audacious than either his European allies or his American opponents have yet supposed.

Miscalculation is possible. My encounters with Mr. Balladur suggest that despite his urbanity he is also what the French describe as "hexagonal"—looking out in a parochial way from that hexagon which France occupies on the map. There are many in France's political elite who, although they speak other languages and have traveled abroad, fail to understand foreigners and their motivations.

Mr. Balladur's reported comment this summer that speculative attacks on the French franc had been politically motivated revealed a serious misunderstanding of New York and London currency traders. Wall Street and the City of London are driven by greed, not politics.

Mr. Balladur's government has claimed that the Dec. 15 closing date for GATT agreement is "an American deadline" which can be ignored. Members of his government have suggested "partial" agreement in December, setting aside the hard issues.

The date was in fact initially proposed by Europe, and President Bill Clinton's congressional grant of authority to make an overall trade agreement expires then. If the date is allowed to pass, agreement will probably become impossible because Congress will paralyze the American negotiators. But possibly that is what Mr. Balladur wants.

Today the other European governments are disturbed and confused by what Paris is doing, as are American diplomats. The French press and political class have become panicky. I can see where Mr. Balladur may be going. France has always been the GATT system as biased toward the United States, which has successfully ignored GATT rules when it suited Washington to do so.

When the Nixon administration ended dollar-gold convertibility in 1971 and imposed a 10 percent surcharge on imports. It goes on today with congressionally mandated "Super 301" tariff retaliations, blasting open foreign markets for American exporters.

In the 1940s, as part of the Bretton Woods plan for the postwar economy, an International Trade Organization was supposed to have been set up. This never happened. However, the trade negotiations which began then were periodically renewed, within a framework provided by the GATT secretariat. We currently are in the "Uruguay Round," which began in 1986 in that country.

The United States has always been the engine of the GATT system. It forced Japan into GATT in the 1950s, over European—particularly British—opposition. Many believe that GATT today should be replaced by a proper world trade organization. In principle, GATT negotiations are eventually supposed to produce a trading system that functions by international law rather than consensus and arbitration.

The Europeans have supported this aim in order to block what they have seen as the American habit of selective protectionism by unilateral decision. But the French fear that if GATT agreements are eventually given legal standing, this would consolidate the predominant U.S. influence over world trade. They want a World Commerce Organization to take GATT's place, an organization which, as the Paris daily *Le Monde* says, would be "more structured, more professional, and—one hopes—more impartial."

So it is possible that what Mr. Balladur really is after is GATT's replacement by an international trade organization in which Europe plays as big a role as the United States—or an even bigger role, since the European Community's share of world trade is much bigger than America's.

He may calculate that if he provokes a GATT crisis now, the result will not be global protectionism, as everyone rather facetiously warns. He may rather see an opportunity for Europe to propose a new structure for global trade in which America's influence would be reduced, and Europe's—and thereby France's—greatly enlarged. But if this is his aim, he is still keeping it secret.

*International Herald Tribune.  
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.*



The Somalia Desk.

Doublespeak and Other Acts of War

By Lloyd Grove

WASHINGTON—Back in 1967 at Cam Ranh Bay, some U.S. fighter pilots made a satirical tape recording that remained a classic lampoon of the obfuscations of war. Entitled "What the Captain Means," it is a send-up of a journalist interviewing a bomber pilot in the presence of an air force public information officer anxious to accentuate the positive. To wit:

Reporter: What do you consider the most difficult target you have struck in North Vietnam?

Captain: The friggin' bridges. I must've dropped 40 tons of bombs on those swaying bamboo mothers and ain't hit one of the bastards yet.

Information Officer: What the captain means is that interdicting bridges along enemy supply lines is very important and quite a difficult target. The best way to accomplish the task is to crater the approaches...

Not quite three decades later, on Oct. 5, 1993, Bob Edwards of National Public Radio was interviewing the U.S. commander of the United Nations forces in Somalia, the retired admiral Jonathan Howe. The subject was an attempt to arrest the Somali warlord Mohammed Farrah Aidid—an action that resulted in the deaths of 18 American soldiers.

Edwards: Has that incident led you to reassess how you conduct certain operations?

Howe: Well, clearly, when you lose a helicopter or you have casualties, you always do a careful assessment. This particular operation was designed and others have done it before. She did it, but she was less worthy than others. They gave it to her, but they're a pretty unreliable bunch, aren't they? And so on. Perhaps a more informed article might have been written by one who actually knows the author's work.

BETTY CAPLAN, London.

Before Mr. Yoder is drowned in a sea of accusations of sexism and racism, let me take the opportunity to agree with him. The winners of the Nobel Prize in Physics (my specialty) are a quite reasonable list of the best physicists of this century. Sadly, the winners of the Nobel Prize in Literature are, at least of late, a triumph for political correctness and a defeat for literature.

WILLIAM J. LARSON, Geneva.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unwelcome Passenger

Regarding "They Punish Him for Being a Victim" (Opinion, Oct. 2):

Philip Bowling condemns the "little man" at British Airways who "bundled" Salman Rushdie off their flight. He alleges that Mr. Rushdie has committed no crime. Unfortunately a large number of people appear to believe he has. If Mr. Bowling or a member of his family were to be traveling in a BA plane with Mr. Rushdie aboard and an incident occurred as a result thereof, he would presumably alter his views. Hats off to the "little men" for putting the safety of their passengers ahead of the convenience of an individual.

R. C. NORWOOD, Valbonne, France.

Toni Morrison's Nobel

Regarding "An Eccentric Selection From the Nobel Folks" (Meanwhile, Oct. 13) by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.:

Rarely have I seen appalling ignorance so clearly on display as in Mr. Yoder's column on the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Literature to Toni Morrison. Mr. Yoder makes it clear that he has not bothered to read any of Ms. Mor-

son's works, yet he calls her a "journeyman novelist." He fails to mention that she also won a Pulitzer Prize, for her novel "Beloved." Since Mr. Yoder doesn't mention one of her six novels by name, and confesses that he reads "too little current fiction," the reader must wonder if he is aware of this. As a fellow journalist, I must observe the obvious: that this is lazy and uninformed.

Mr. Yoder states that the gifted William Styron, a "white Southern man," was the first writer who "rescued black people of the slave era from stereotype and accorded them the dignity of human shape and character." One can only regret that Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois and Zora Neale Hurston, among others, didn't live long enough to be enlightened by Mr. Styron.

In short, this diatribe can be dismissed by what a colleague and I refer to as "RRT," reactionary racist trash.

NEALY TUCKER, Detroit Free Press, Europe Bureau, Warsaw.

Here we go again. Mr. Yoder repeats the same old syndrome that Joanna Russ describes in "How to Suppress Women's Writing": She did it, yes, but

BOOKS

THE BEGINNING OF THE JOURNEY: The Marriage of Diana and Lionel Trilling

By Diana Trilling. Illustrated. 442 pages. \$24.95. Harcourt Brace.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WELL into "The Beginning of the Journey," Diana Trilling's utterly absorbing memoir of her marriage to the critic and teacher Lionel Trilling, the author reports how often she is asked by interviewers, "How did it feel to be Lionel's wife?" She elaborates, "How, they mean, did it feel to be a critic in my own right but married to a better and more famous critic than I?"

One would sympathize if such questions put her on the defensive and prompted her to upgrade herself while modulating her husband, who died of pancreatic cancer in 1975, at the age of 70. One would understand it too if she were to anticipate and leapfrog such an expectation by expounding on Trilling's reputation and rationalizing her own failure to keep up.

Among the remarkable qualities of "The Beginning of the Journey" is that both responses can be read into it, if you figuratively shut one or the other of your eyes. Trilling writes eloquently yet objectively of the handicaps that were set in her way. She was the youngest child of parents who forbade her to surpass a brother because he was a boy and a sister because she was handicapped.

To overcome the resulting phobias required a virtual lifetime of often ineptly practiced psychoanalysis. So she failed to exploit her talent as a

back as anyone knew, the family name had always been Trilling." To those who have accused him of being sometimes more concerned with "good manners" in fiction than with manners, she responds that "Lionel had plainly defined manners, in his use of the word, as 'a culture's hum and buzz of implication'" and that "the special virtue of the novel," as he saw it, was always "its concern

with the living texture of society." Yet you can also turn the book upside down, so to speak, and read how "Lionel's life was dangerously dedicated to being as unlike his father as possible." He suffered fits of depression that caused him to lash out angrily at his wife, an irrationality he never solved despite

extensive psychoanalysis, which he felt would have hurt his standing at Columbia but he did not keep it concealed. And despite the considerable fame he eventually won, he was always mildly troubled by his failure to make it as a novelist instead of as a critic.

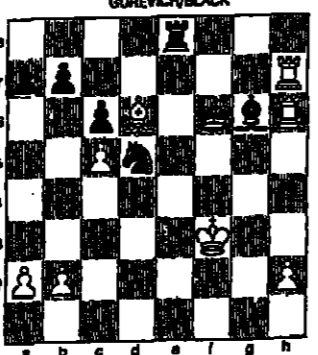
Still, what is most impressive about "The Beginning of the Journey" is that these two versions of the Trillings' marriage are seamlessly interwoven. And they are woven too into the intellectual milieu in which the two of them thought and worked, and into the culture at large which their milieu reflected. One virtue she stresses about Lionel's best-known collection of essays, "The Liberal Imagination," is its intimate connection with their moral purpose. "The same can be said of the facts of her marriage as she recalls them and the history of the times she lived in. Nothing in her book is random. In it, history is invited to explain the behavior of people, and it is the action of individuals that accounts for history."

There is a seamlessness too in her political outlook. She reports that Lionel and she went converted to communism by the time of Joseph St. Louis' Hoop in 1931, but that they became disillusioned soon after and turned against the pervasive Stalinist liberalism that they saw as corrupting liberal thought during the mid-1930s and after. Some will no doubt find her categorizing too rigid, but there is a diamond sharpness to her summing up that fixes itself on the mind.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The game between the grandmasters Joel Lautier of France and Mikhail Gurevich, showed the gambler gleefully heading into an end game. That was Lautier, and his express purpose was to win in the most direct manner. He succeeded admirably.



After 24 Rh6, Gurevich could not well play 24...Bg2 because 25 Re6! Kd7 26 Re7 Kd8 27 Nf6! Bh1 28 Ng5 c5 29 Nf6 Bg6 30 Rh7 would allow no defense against 31 Rh8. Of course his loss of rook for knight with 24...Bg2 25 Ke3 Bf5 26 Nf6 Kf7 27 Ng8 Rg8 was also hopeless.

On 34 b4!, defense with 34...Kf5 35 Rg7 R6 would not have availed after 36 h5 Bg8 37 Re6 Kc6 38 h6 Nf6 39 Re7 Kf5 40 Re8, which was a piece. But interpolating 34...Re3 35 Kf2 Kf5 also failed because after 36 Rg7, 36...Bc8 would have lost to 37 Rg5 Kd8 38 Re6 Kd5 39 Rd5 cd 40 Re3. After 36...Re6 37 h5, Gurevich gave up.

Table with columns for White, Black, and Piece names. Includes a list of moves and their corresponding piece names.

Gurevich chose the most favored method of defense—8...Na6 9 Bc3 Ne7 10 Bg7 Rg8 (10...Qg7 11 Bf6! Qh1 12 Qd6! 0-0 13 Qg3 Ng6 14 Bf3 traps the queen) 11 Bf6 Qd4— which has long been thought to give Black more than sufficient protection. But after 12 Bc3 Rg2 13 Nf3, how should Black solve the problem of his lagging, disorganized development while keeping his king defended? The threat of 14 Be5 and

Advertisement for Sprint International Communications Corporation. Title: TO CALL ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER. SPRINT. GIVES YOU A HANDFUL OF OPTIONS. Lists various international calling rates and services.





Mad hatting in London: Philip Treacy's witty, funky creations also brought some much-needed pizzazz to the London fashion scene.

## In New Age, Mad Hatter Steals Show

By Suzy Menkes  
 International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British fashion has moved from spirited to spiritual. Down the runways walked fresh, plain white dresses worn by barefoot New Age models. At the London fashion shows for the summer 1994 season, sex, dress, rock 'n' roll have left the stage. The nearest designers went to going mad was to send out calico shrouds that might once have been the uniform for a madhouse.

Maybe that is why it was such fun to see the mad hatter show sent out by Philip Treacy on Sunday. In front of an audience that included Valentino and Boy George, the supermodels swanned out, faces veiled in fronds of feathers; straw sculptures airborne; a gilded lace unicorn sprouting from the forehead; a surreal hand in white kid glove clutching the crown. In the witty, funky show, a brim would curl insolently upward to match Christy Turlington's Mona Lisa smile. Or Naomi Campbell pouted

purple lips under a broken chimney-pot of hat.  
 The Irish-born Treacy, who has collaborated with international designers since he graduated from the Royal College of Art, caught the airy transparency of current fashion in his sophisticated creations. He also brought some much-needed pizzazz to the London fashion scene, which always seems to be fun and funky on the streets and less so at the shows.

But then being a young British designer now is a serious business. Harvey Nichols, the Knightsbridge store, put its weight and prestige behind new talents, hosting not only Treacy's show, but also groups of New Generation designers and of graduates from fashion colleges across Europe, including Belgium, France and Germany.

"These people deserve supporting — and it is part of our philosophy to take the store further up-market," said Joseph Wan, managing director of Harvey Nichols, which was bought by the Dickson Concepts group from Hong Kong two years ago.

The long, milk-white dresses appliqued with flowers sent out by Abe Hamilton stood out in the New Generation show. Hamilton, a graduate of Middlesex College in 1989, seems to capture fashion's fresh spirit with his ecologically-sound unbleached linens and wheatheaf decoration; his innocent raised-waist dresses; and his long proportions in airy layers.

In a similar spirit of prettiness and lightness, Paul Frith offered simple slips and apron-wrap dresses — both strong trends; Sonnen-tag Mulligan showed plain-and-simple shrouds, scissored out under the arms; and Copperwheat Blundell focused on minimalism and

simplicity for their layers of slips and tunics worn over pants.  
 Elin Saltzman of Bergdorf Goodman, at the London shows for the first time in three years, said that the store had already picked up and carried the lines of some of the young designers.

"The mood and the time seems right for British designers to be

### LONDON FASHION

stars again," she said. "And with all the punk and 1970s influence on the runways, I suddenly thought that it was time to check out London again."

But there wasn't too much of that neo-punk raunchiness and energy — unless you count Stella Tennant modeling at John Rocha's show with a ring through her nose, and Christy Turlington showing off a newly pierced navel — body-piercing being the hot trend at the London clubs.

ROCHA raised the fashion temperature with his transparent chiffon dresses, decorated with Georgia O'Keefe-sized scarlet flowers, over nothing but a sliver of undies. But the real forte of this Ireland-based designer is knitwear. Clashing cultures produced fine results in his Aran-inspired cardigan with a Celtic cross in relief on the back, worn over an airy long dress, and for a crochet cardigan cropped short at the bare midriff.

Long, slinky cable-knit dresses or slithers of black crochet were also in the modern mood. Rocha concocts subtle mixtures of texture, and if colors seemed bland, they made a foil for actress Joely Richardson sitting front row in fuchsia velvet — a costume look that seems

to have disappeared from the London runways.

Jean Muir's show was a neat and tidy rendition of all she excels in — soft jersey dresses shaped with an arc of seaming under the bust; swing coats over soft pants; slips of dresses; subtly-shaped sweaters. Shirt-splits at the side of a coat or a long dress gave everything an ease and looseness. Muir's handling of soft jersey fabrics is mastery, making her dresses a lesson in body-skimming elegance. This season she scattered necklines or hemlines with sequins to break up the plainness. New too were sweet, soft colors like teal blue, mauve and pink and a floral print chiffon that was a shock from the sober Miss Muir.

Women designers in London make simple clothes in the modern manner. Betty Jackson gave a good strong show of layered separates in sleek proportions, spicing them with ethnic influences: a bold tribal print or fabrics that looked like Chinese workwear. Ally Capellino had all the current trends from apron-wrap dresses, string ties and transparency through pajama shirts and pants. Some of her plain calico dresses, shown with wild spiky hair, looked like scenes from the madhouse, but Capellino caught a rustic prettiness with her smock-backed coat and pale colors like powder blue and pink.

Minimalism has always been the creed of Flyte Ostell, who have seen fashion catch up with their favorite loose layers in natural fabrics. Their typical outfit is as a big, soft white tunic in a wrinkled fabric, perhaps with a dip-and-dive asymmetric hem, over loose pants.

The three big British stars of the subversive and the sexy — John Galiano, Vivienne Westwood and Katharine Hamnett — have now

chosen to show on the Continent. The London fashion scene is the poorer for their departure. But Red or Dead tried to introduce some wackiness with their show, held on a floating runway in a swimming pool. They opened with a take on the supermodels, but they should have concentrated on the clothes, which included vibrant prints of tulip fields, outside sunflowers and of hands and feet. Feet are a forte at Red or Dead, whose hip boutique first re-launched platform soles. The heavy shoes in sculpted shapes often made a stronger statement than the clothes.

Mulberry sent out Monday a collection that modernized British country style — all club checks, simple jackets, sweater-secs and flowered dresses.

THE well-behaved British clothes once promoted with zeal by Diana, Princess of Wales, seem to have left center stage, as she has. But the spirit lingered on at the Tomasz Starzewski show Monday.

Starzewski showed the kind of sugar pink suits English women like to wear to the Ascot race meeting and nothing that would have frightened the horses, or Queen Elizabeth, if she invited you along for drinks afterward.

Starzewski also came up with a sexy line-up of well-born Brits and Ivana Trump, wearing a navy pantsuit ("It's my new line"), her boyfriend Riccardo Mazzucchelli's flower-printed tie, and twin panda diamond pins from the days of The Donald. Her new line? "House of Ivana, I sold \$5 million on shopping television, that's \$70,000 a minute," she announced, with blonde beehive bobbing.  
 So ended 18 nonstop days of the European collections.



Left, Jean Muir's knitted sarong sweater over chiffon skirt; above right, Rocha's midriff-baring knit and soft pants; Abe Hamilton's wheatheaf-patterned dress.

### STYLE MAKERS

#### Cultural Fizz

VANESSA VAN ZUYLEN

PARIS — Vanessa van Zuylen is looking for a break, although her cause does not win her much sympathy. The Rive Gauche has other things to spend its pity on than a 25-year-old woman who has had it up to here with being endlessly and tediously identified as society defender Marie-Hélène de Rothschild's favored, privileged niece. Most, after all, would find it hard to say no.  
 Van Zuylen, whose father Teddy is the baroness's racehorse-breeding brother, is feeling her burden more acutely than ever these days as the founder and editor of the fizzy French cultural magazine "L'Insensé." "To me she's just Auntie Helen — why can't people simply leave the Rothschild thing alone?" asks van Zuylen. "It's easy for everyone to say it was my relatives' money that enabled me to do the magazine, but no one lent me a franc. Auntie Helen and I are very alike that way: when we want something, we go for it."

Van Zuylen is wearied enough by her blue bloodlines to nibble the hand that feeds her but not so foolish or reckless as to bite it. For she knows the value of family Filofaxes fluttering open to just the right page ("L" for Hollywood kingpin "Uncle" Swifty, "S" for old couturier friend Yves) in getting the 12,000 copies of her revue — quarterly starting next year — on the newsstands. Van Zuylen's American mother Gabrielle even donated the room in her seventh arrondissement apartment out of which the first three issues of "L'Insensé" were produced.  
 Stealing a bit of bookish thunder from her daughter, Gabby, as she is known to friends, coosily married an aristocrat, famously green-plumed to her famously green thumb for "The Gardens of Russell Page," a work that was received by



Vanessa van Zuylen, right, and partner Elizabeth Nora.

botanical types more hungry than the spring bulbs.  
 "L'Insensé" sounds familiar — the intimate and instant identification with its "haut monde" woman editor, the editorial atmosphere of an intellectual hot-house — that's because it is familiar. Fifteen years ago, Nicole Wisniak launched "Egoiste" with a recipe Paris wage are saying van Zuylen may have helped herself to more generously than prudence, not to mention good breeding, would allow. "Not so," sniffs the accused. "Nicole is photo-driven; I am text-driven." Wisniak, who skates from chilly to glacial on this subject of upscale magazine wars, says, "I have known Vanessa since she was 12 years old. She is a very nice girl. I like her very much. I have no opinion of 'L'Insensé.'"  
 Tante Hélène weighs in with the view that the magazine has "a lot of merit, a good mix." As for character traits shared with her ambitious niece, she is less sure. "I was much shier at her age. Vanessa stops at nothing." This quality often finds van Zuylen engaged in youthful verbal sprints that leave her meaning ensnared at the crossroads of several bruised thoughts. As for 11th-hour deadlines, those are met with a careful diet of grapefruit juice, baguettes and twin "light" — Philip Morris and Coca Cola.  
 Christopher Petkanas

**NEW FALL WINTER COLLECTION ESCADA**  
 Paris left bank  
 For orders  
 FAX: (1) 42 84 24 15  
 Big discounts on Summer  
**Marie-Martine**  
 8, rue de Sèvres,  
 Paris 6th

## The IHT Desk Diary - for the time of your life.

Half your life's story — or even more — is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along.

That's why the International Herald Tribune — constantly alert to the needs of busy executives — had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.).

No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

Please allow three weeks for delivery.



Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's an elegant gift for friends, business contacts and associates — and for yourself.

- Diary measures 22 x 15cm (8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into the slimmest attaché case.
- Padded black leather cover, with gilt metal corners.
- French blue paper with gilded page edges.
- Blue ribbon page marker.
- Week-at-a-glance format with plenty of space for daily appointments.
- With removable address book, neatly fitted in a blue silk pocket.
- Corporate discounts and personalization are available. For details, fax Karen Diot at (33-1) 46 37 06 51.

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**

Please send me 1994 IHT Desk Diaries.  
 Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:  
 1- 4 diaries 312 F.F. (U.S.\$53) each  
 5- 9 diaries 295 F.F. (U.S.\$50) each  
 10-19 diaries 270 F.F. (U.S.\$46) each

INITIALS up to 3 per diary

Additional postage outside Europe 60 F.F. (U.S.\$10.50)

Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: 50 F.F. (U.S.\$8.60).

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to my credit card: 19-10-93

Access  Amex  Diners  Eurocard  MasterCard  Visa

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Code \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Company EEC VAT ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mail or fax this order form to: Karen Diot, Special Projects Division, 181 Ave. Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (33-1) 46 37 06 51.

طبعة من الامم

010





MARKET DIARY

Prime-Rate Cuts Sour Bank Stocks

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed mostly lower Monday after two major banks, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Harris Trust & Savings Bank, lowered their prime lending rates, stirring concern that earnings from banks and other financial-services companies would diminish.

The Dow Jones industrial index rose 12.58 points to close at 3,642.31.

Mr. Summerville said, "That game may be just about done." David Butler, head of equity trading at Kemper Financial Services in Chicago, said, "The prime rate cut will lead to pressure over the next couple of sessions."

NationsBank Corp. said third-quarter earnings fell to \$1.33 from \$1.40 in the year-earlier period, sending its stock down 1 1/2 to 48 1/2.

Chase Manhattan Corp.'s third-quarter profit rose to \$1.33 a share from 94 cents, but its stock dropped 1 1/2 to 34 1/2.

Other bank stocks also tumbled. West Fargo & Co. slumped 7 1/2 to 116 1/2. First Chicago Corp. fell 2 to 45 1/2. Banc One Corp. dropped 1 1/2 to 40 1/2. Citicorp declined 1 1/2 to 35 1/2 and Republic New York Corp. dropped 2 to 50.

Investor sentiment also was cooled by a rise in long-term interest rates to 5.85 percent from 5.79 percent Friday. One reason for the increase was the prime rate cut, which aroused concern that banks might start making more loans instead of buying Treasury bonds.

Higher interest rates also lessen the appeal of stocks relative to fixed-income securities.

Dollar Rallies on Talk Of European Rate Cuts

NEW YORK — The dollar rallied against the major foreign currencies Monday, amid speculation that German and possibly other European interest rates may soon fall.

Analysts said the rally was remarkable in that it overcame an early slide stirred by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.'s decision to cut its prime lending rate to 5.5 percent from 6.0 percent.

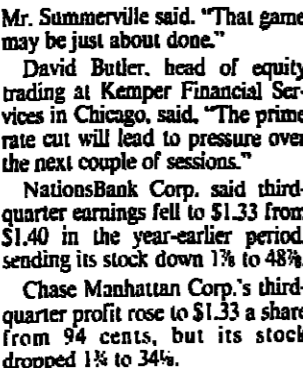
Although Harris Trust & Savings Bank followed suit, the other major banks did not, which refueled the dollar.

By the end of the day, the U.S. currency had climbed to 1.6390 Deutsche marks, from 1.6173, and to 107.43 yen, from 107.15.

David Wilson of Credit Lyonnais said, "An important factor in understanding today's rally is the sense that the market found a firm bottom last week at 1,600 marks. L.W. should be moving higher with less trouble, though at 1,600 marks chances are we could level off."

Other traders said a rise above 1,600 DM would require further hard evidence of U.S. economic vigor, such as a strong third-quarter growth figure.

The Dow



NYSE Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including volume, price, and change. Top entries include IBM, Microsoft, and Intel.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including volume, price, and change. Top entries include various technology and financial stocks.

NYSE Diary

Table providing a daily summary of NYSE trading, including volume, price, and change for major indices and sectors.

NASDAQ Diary

Table providing a daily summary of NASDAQ trading, including volume, price, and change for major indices and sectors.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones Averages for various market sectors, including Industrials, Transportation, Finance, and SP 100.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing the Standard & Poor's Indexes for various market sectors, including Industrials, Transportation, Finance, and SP 100.

NYSE Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including volume, price, and change. Top entries include IBM, Microsoft, and Intel.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including volume, price, and change. Top entries include various technology and financial stocks.

NYSE Diary

Table providing a daily summary of NYSE trading, including volume, price, and change for major indices and sectors.

NASDAQ Diary

Table providing a daily summary of NASDAQ trading, including volume, price, and change for major indices and sectors.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European futures prices for various commodities, including Gold, Silver, and Copper.

Stock Indexes

Table showing stock index performance for various regions, including Europe, Japan, and Asia.

Dividends

Table listing dividend payments for various companies, including dates and amounts.

Weekend Box Office

Table showing weekend box office receipts for various movies, including 'Demolition Man' and 'The Beverly Hills Cop'.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures prices for various commodities, including Grains, Metals, and Livestock.

Metals

Table showing metal futures prices for various commodities, including Copper, Aluminum, and Zinc.

Livestock

Table showing livestock futures prices for various commodities, including Cattle and Hogs.

Financial

Table showing financial futures prices for various commodities, including Treasury Bonds and Treasury Notes.

Stock Indexes

Table showing stock index performance for various regions, including Europe, Japan, and Asia.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing commodity index performance for various commodities, including Energy, Agriculture, and Metals.

World Stock Markets

Table showing world stock market performance for various countries, including Japan, Europe, and Asia.

Amsterdam

Table showing Amsterdam stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Brussels

Table showing Brussels stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Frankfurt

Table showing Frankfurt stock market performance for various companies and indices.

London

Table showing London stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Milan

Table showing Milan stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Paris

Table showing Paris stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Sao Paulo

Table showing Sao Paulo stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Singapore

Table showing Singapore stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Zurich

Table showing Zurich stock market performance for various companies and indices.

World Stock Markets

Table showing world stock market performance for various countries, including Japan, Europe, and Asia.

Amsterdam

Table showing Amsterdam stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Brussels

Table showing Brussels stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Frankfurt

Table showing Frankfurt stock market performance for various companies and indices.

London

Table showing London stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Milan

Table showing Milan stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Paris

Table showing Paris stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Sao Paulo

Table showing Sao Paulo stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Singapore

Table showing Singapore stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Zurich

Table showing Zurich stock market performance for various companies and indices.

World Stock Markets

Table showing world stock market performance for various countries, including Japan, Europe, and Asia.

Amsterdam

Table showing Amsterdam stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Brussels

Table showing Brussels stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Frankfurt

Table showing Frankfurt stock market performance for various companies and indices.

London

Table showing London stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Milan

Table showing Milan stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Paris

Table showing Paris stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Sao Paulo

Table showing Sao Paulo stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Singapore

Table showing Singapore stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Zurich

Table showing Zurich stock market performance for various companies and indices.

World Stock Markets

Table showing world stock market performance for various countries, including Japan, Europe, and Asia.

Amsterdam

Table showing Amsterdam stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Brussels

Table showing Brussels stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Frankfurt

Table showing Frankfurt stock market performance for various companies and indices.

London

Table showing London stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Milan

Table showing Milan stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Paris

Table showing Paris stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Sao Paulo

Table showing Sao Paulo stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Singapore

Table showing Singapore stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Zurich

Table showing Zurich stock market performance for various companies and indices.

World Stock Markets

Table showing world stock market performance for various countries, including Japan, Europe, and Asia.

Amsterdam

Table showing Amsterdam stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Brussels

Table showing Brussels stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Frankfurt

Table showing Frankfurt stock market performance for various companies and indices.

London

Table showing London stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Milan

Table showing Milan stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Paris

Table showing Paris stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Sao Paulo

Table showing Sao Paulo stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Singapore

Table showing Singapore stock market performance for various companies and indices.

Zurich

Table showing Zurich stock market performance for various companies and indices.



HSBC Unit Told to Pay Damages

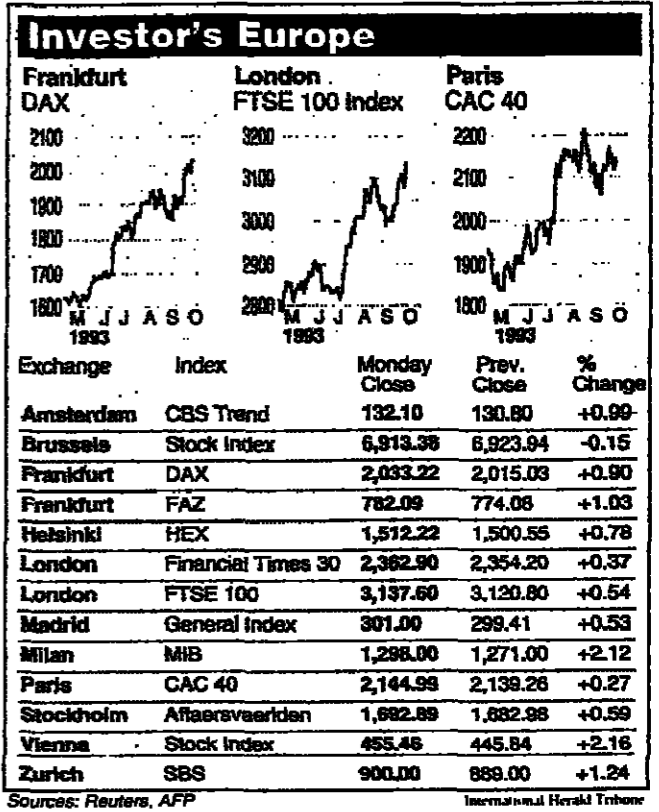
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — The British Commercial Court on Monday ordered HSBC Holdings PLC to pay the liquidator of British & Commonwealth PLC damages that may be the largest ever in the history of British commercial insolvency.

TV for Kids Goes Global Programmers Pump 'Tween' Market

By Richard Covington Special to the Herald Tribune CANNES — As the children of Delhi brace for Bart Simpson and Turner International's Cartoon Network readies its invasion of Europe, children's media promises to become one of the biggest media business opportunities of the decade.

Europe Bourses Surge as U.S. Funds Pile In

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Stock markets in Europe raced to record highs Monday as American fund managers extended a buying spree.



Very briefly:

- The EC Commission approved the creation of a joint venture between Knorr-Bresche AG of Germany and Allied-Signal Inc. of the United States in air brake systems. Spain's recession continues to be symbolized by two unfinished office towers in central Madrid that were started by a unit of the Kuwait Investment Office.

EURO DISNEY: Sharp Cuts in Management Staff

Continued from Page 9 for the year ended Sept. 30 are expected by analysts to range beyond 1.5 billion francs (\$262 million) to as much as 2 billion francs.

MUSIC: Star's Suit Against Sony Opens in High Court

Continued from Page 9 copies, was six times what Mr. Michael himself had received. Mr. Cran cited documents provided by Sony in 1991 that put its net profit on each compact-disc recording at £2.45 (\$3.71), compared with Mr. Michael's bottom-line profit on CD sales of 37 pence.

COMPANY RESULTS

Table with columns for Revenue and profits or losses in millions, and rows for various companies like Primetric, NationsBank, Reynolds Metals, etc.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION PLC Winchester House, 77 London Wall - London EC2M 5ND

Market Myths and Dull Forecasts for 1993 The US dollar will move higher, precious metals have been depressed, Japanese equities are not in a new bull trend.

Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited Notice to the holders of the fully paid Bearer Depositary Receipts ("BDRs") evidencing Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of US 1 cent each ("Shares") of Mezzanine Capital Corporation Limited ("the Company").

EDUCATION DIRECTORY GERMANY UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany

Belgium / France A Major American University in the Heart of Europe DOMITORIES • DINING FACILITY • STUDENT CENTER

FRENCH 66 IN THE ARDENNES OR IN PROVENCE The advantages of the CERAN concept, with residential courses (since 1975):

SHAKESPEARE STUDIES IN FRANCE Intensive Textual Study or Performance Course for Adults. Exam Prep/Revision Courses available + Summer Festival 94

The coming confrontation over GATT US intervention in Haiti The overheated Chinese economy A new approach in Somalia Middle East peace talks

Subscription rates for the Herald Tribune. Table with columns for Country/Currency, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months, 1 month.

Yes, I want to start receiving the HT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes). 12 months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues).

SEB CALOR. ROWENTA. SEB. TEFAL NINE MONTH CONSOLIDATED SALES Table with columns for 1993 (FRF millions), 1992/1991 (%), and With constant parities (%).

Herald Tribune LIVING IN THE U.S.? NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL 1-800-882-2884

Depository and Principal Paying Agent Chemical Bank (Guernsey) Limited, Albert House, PO Box 92, South Esplanade, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

FRANCE SHAKESPEARE STUDIES IN FRANCE Intensive Textual Study or Performance Course for Adults. Exam Prep/Revision Courses available + Summer Festival 94

Herald Tribune Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, HT, 187 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92221 Nanterre Cedex, France. Fax: 33 1 46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33 1 46 37 93 61



# NYSE

**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-trade elsewhere. Via The Associated Press  
(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

سكنا من الامارات

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Change

AS - Australian Dollars; AU - Australian Dollars; BE - Belgian Francs; BF - Botswana Pula; BG - Bulgarian Lev; BR - Brazilian Real; CA - Canadian Dollars; CH - Swiss Francs; CL - Chilean Dollars; CN - Chinese Yuan; CU - Cuban Dollars; DK - Danish Kroner; DM - Deutsche Marks; EC - European Currency Unit; EE - Estonian Kroon; EG - Egyptian Pound; ES - Spanish Pesetas; FI - Finnish Markka; FR - French Francs; GB - British Pounds; GR - Greek Dracmas; HK - Hong Kong Dollars; HR - Croatian Kuna; HU - Hungarian Forint; ID - Indonesian Rupiah; IL - Israeli Sheqel; IN - Indian Rupees; IS - Israeli Sheqel; IT - Italian Lira; JP - Japanese Yen; KR - South Korean Won; KZ - Kazakhstani Tenge; LK - Sri Lankan Rupee; LT - Lithuanian Litas; LV - Latvian Lats; MA - Moroccan Dirham; MD - Moldovan Leu; ME - Montenegrin Dinar; MK - Macedonian Denar; MX - Mexican Pesetas; MY - Malaysian Ringgit; NZ - New Zealand Dollars; OM - Omani Rial; PA - Panamanian Balboa; PE - Peruvian Sol; PG - Papua New Guinea Kina; PH - Philippine Pesetas; PK - Pakistani Rupee; PL - Polish Zloty; PT - Portuguese Escudo; PY - Paraguayan Guaraní; QA - Qatari Riyal; RO - Romanian Leu; RS - Serbian Dinar; RU - Russian Ruble; SD - Sudanese Pound; SG - Singapore Dollars; SI - Slovenian Tolar; SK - Slovak Koruna; TH - Thai Baht; TL - Turkish Lira; TR - Turkish Lira; TW - New Taiwan Dollars; UA - Ukrainian Hryvnia; US - United States Dollars; VE - Venezuelan Bolívar; VN - Vietnamese Dong; YD - Yemeni Rial; ZR - Zambian Kwacha; ZW - Zimbabwean Dollar.

**TO OUR READERS**  
IN BERLIN  
You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication.  
Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

# NASDAQ

**Monday's Prices**  
 NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most-traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
82 3/4	82	ACER				82 3/4	82	82 3/4	+ 3/4
78 1/4	77 3/4	AMZN				78 1/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	- 1/4
100 3/4	100 1/4	ABX				100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
11 3/4	11 1/4	AD				11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/2
10 3/4	10 1/4	AM				10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	- 1/2
9 3/4	9 1/4	AN				9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
15 3/4	15 1/4	AW				15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	- 1/2
14 3/4	14 1/4	AX				14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	- 1/2
13 3/4	13 1/4	AY				13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
18 3/4	18 1/4	BA				18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	- 1/2
17 3/4	17 1/4	BB				17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	- 1/2
16 3/4	16 1/4	BC				16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
21 3/4	21 1/4	BD				21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	- 1/2
20 3/4	20 1/4	BE				20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	- 1/2
19 3/4	19 1/4	BF				19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
24 3/4	24 1/4	BG				24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	- 1/2
23 3/4	23 1/4	BH				23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	- 1/2
22 3/4	22 1/4	BI				22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	- 1/2

# AMEX

**Monday's Closing**  
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
12 3/4	12 1/4	AD				12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	- 1/2
11 3/4	11 1/4	AM				11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/2
10 3/4	10 1/4	AN				10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
15 3/4	15 1/4	AW				15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	- 1/2
14 3/4	14 1/4	AX				14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	- 1/2
13 3/4	13 1/4	AY				13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
18 3/4	18 1/4	BA				18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	- 1/2
17 3/4	17 1/4	BB				17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	- 1/2
16 3/4	16 1/4	BC				16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
21 3/4	21 1/4	BD				21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	- 1/2
20 3/4	20 1/4	BE				20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	- 1/2
19 3/4	19 1/4	BF				19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
24 3/4	24 1/4	BG				24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	- 1/2
23 3/4	23 1/4	BH				23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	- 1/2
22 3/4	22 1/4	BI				22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	- 1/2

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Last	Change
25 3/4	25 1/4	BJ				25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	- 1/2
24 3/4	24 1/4	BK				24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	- 1/2
23 3/4	23 1/4	BL				23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	- 1/2

Media Fund Short

Hang Seng

CARS: Strong

COM

Pro

Published by International (81 Avenue Cherry

من الامم

010

ASIA/PACIFIC

Media Experiment Fizzles in Japan
Funds Shortage and Quarrels Stymie MIT-Style Lab

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service
TOKYO — A bold and much-debated attempt to establish a Japanese version of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's famous Media Laboratory is suffering from financial and organizational problems and is facing an uncertain future, according to many people involved in the project.

The idea for the laboratory goes back to 1987, when a Japanese university and business executive signed a contract with MIT. The goal was to build a research facility in Japan with the creative atmosphere of MIT's lab, which is known for its free-wheeling style and ground-breaking developments in multimedia technology and other areas.

The project became a symbol in the debate about the proliferation of relationships between American universities and foreign companies. Proponents said the laboratory would promote scientific cooperation between the United States and Japan. Critics called it a crass sale of MIT's expertise that would lead to Japanese innovations and undermine American competitiveness.

But those arguments are becoming moot because the project is foundering.

"The truth is, it never got off the ground," said Nicholas Negroponte, director of the MIT Media Lab.

The travails show that the collaborative research efforts for which Japan is famous are not always successful. They also show that the current economic slump in Japan is start-

ing to erode the ability of its industries to spend money on advanced research.

The planned laboratory has not attracted the anticipated financial support of Japanese companies. And there has been a culture clash — not over research styles, but about organizational strategy — between some Japanese organizers and Mr. Negroponte.

MIT's five-year contract to help develop the Japanese facility ended in June 1992. Early this year, Mr. Negroponte resigned

The idea for the laboratory goes back to 1987, when a Japanese university and business executive signed a contract with MIT.

from the board of directors of the International Media Research Foundation, the Japanese organization that is trying to establish the lab. That ended MIT's official connection with the project.

"It was just too slow," he said. "It's not my speed. They would not move fast enough."

About the same time, Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the media foundation and one of Japan's most prominent engineers, also quit, in part because of criticism from Mr. Negroponte. Six other Japanese directors followed him off the board.

Construction has not yet started on a big laboratory that was to be built outside Tokyo to house 100 researchers. Instead, there is only a temporary laboratory, staffed by five researchers, in the foundation's office in the basement of a small Tokyo office building.

They are working on various projects, including how to make a computer discern musical rhythms and how to make appliances easier to use by analyzing the workings of the human mind.

The foundation still plans to build the laboratory by 1996, said Seichi Kotzumi, its secretary general. He conceded that no companies have yet pledged money but said that fundraising could not begin in earnest until a building permit was obtained. He called it "regrettable" that Mr. Negroponte had resigned.

In the 1987 agreement, MIT received \$10 million to help Japanese scientists recreate its laboratory, where researchers have been pioneers in such areas as digital high-definition television, interactive entertainment and personalized electronic newspapers.

Despite the financial uncertainties, efforts to create the lab have continued. And while the official link to MIT has ended, Mr. Kotzumi said the foundation was using MIT's earlier advice in setting a research agenda and style.

Tokyo's Surplus Widened Again In Latest Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus with the rest of the world widened again in September, to \$12.73 billion from \$12.08 billion in the same month last year, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

But economists said they still expected the figure to start dropping soon.

The increase mainly reflected Japan's ballooning surplus with Asia, which expanded by more than a third and accounted for almost half of the trade imbalance.

The trade surplus with non-Communist Asian nations jumped 37.3 percent to \$2.8 billion. Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan accounted for more than 80 percent of that trade.

The surplus with the United States also grew, by \$830 million from a year earlier to \$5.67 billion, a surge that is almost certain to intensify U.S. efforts to gain greater market access in trade talks here this week. Those figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Japanese analysts had expected on average that the strong yen would help narrow the surplus to an unadjusted \$12.0 billion.

The seasonally adjusted surplus was \$9.59 billion, up from a revised \$8.92 billion a month earlier. The surplus has now widened for two years and nine months.

"Until mid-September the figures showed a year-on-year decrease, so most economists expected a decline for the full month," Nobuyuki Saji, economist at Nikko Research Center, said.

He said the fact that it was up slightly for the whole month suggested that companies boosted exports ahead of their book-closings for the first half of the financial year, which ended Sept. 30.

However, he said that the growth rate had slowed down and that the surplus should start to decline by the beginning of next year.

The dollar value of exports rose 6 percent in September, to \$33.52 billion from \$31.63 billion a year earlier, while the value of imports rose 6.4 percent, to \$20.79 billion from \$19.55 billion.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Monthly Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Rows include Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, Kuala Lumpur Composite, Bangkok SET, Seoul Composite Stock, Taipei Weighted Price, Manila Composite, Jakarta Stock Index, New Zealand NZSE-40, Bombay National Index.

Very briefly:

- China Steel Corp. will sell a further 21 percent of its shares, valued at 23 billion Taiwan dollars (\$856.3 million), on the local bourse and internationally through depositary receipts. The state-owned company has sold a 23.16 percent stake in three previous installments.
Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. will start assembling welding robots, for use in car production, in the United States in May 1994.
Sogo Co. and Daijuro Inc., two of Japan's top five department-store chains, had sharp declines in sales and earnings in the six months ended Aug. 31. The other three chains posted similar results last week.
Baskin Robbins International opened the first foreign ice-cream parlor in Beijing. The subsidiary of Allied-Lyons PLC plans three more stores in the Chinese capital within the next year.
Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd., a unit of Jardine Matheson, said it would extend as much as \$400 million (\$605.3 million) to Trafalgar House PLC, in which it has a 25.3 percent stake, when the British property group makes a rights issue, expected in December.
Nissan Motor Corp.'s ratings on \$9.1 billion of short-term and long-term debt will be reviewed by Moody's Investors Service Inc. Moody's cited "challenges" posed by weakening auto demand in Japan, new model introductions and a "sharp deterioration" in earnings.

Hang Seng Breaks 9,000 Mark for First Time

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Stock prices stormed to new highs Monday as U.S. fund managers targeted local issues and helped send the Hang Seng index of leading shares above 9,000 for the first time.

"It is a U.S. feast at the moment," said Angus Baxter, managing director of securities at Smith New Court Far East. "U.S. mutual and pension funds have played a big role."

The Hang Seng index rose 267.15 points, or 3.05 percent, to 9,031.13. It has now ballooned 1,579.04 points, or 21.19 percent, in the last 14 trading days.

Among the best performers were Wharf Holdings, which gained 2.10 dollars (27 U.S. cents) to 27.40, and Swire Pacific, which rose 3.25 dollars to 49.75.

Vickers Ballas Hong Kong, the securities house, said, "It is the

pure weight of institutional money that is behind the relentless upward push in Hong Kong equity values."

Volume amounted to 10.20 billion dollars, surpassing the previous record of 9.09 billion dollars.

Traders and analysts said money managers were hoping to cash in on China's economic boom and future growth prospects.

Some traders and fund managers predicted that the index will reach 10,000 by the end of the year.

"It is going to cruise through 9,000," said Ross Purdie, deputy director of institutional sales at Mess Fierston Securities (Asia).

Peter Chau, executive director at CEF Investment Management, said, "It is not too difficult to see 10,000 before the end of the year."

The prospect of further rises was shown by the October Hang Seng index futures contract, which rose 325 points to 9,145, to end at a 14-point premium to the index.

CARS: Strong Yen Helps Foreign Makers Boost Market Share in Japan

Continued from Page 9

3,000 this year, nearly three times last year's figures. Izumi Kato, marketing director of Chrysler Japan Sales Ltd., said.

At the motor show, Chrysler will introduce a mid-sized sedan, the Vision. But the company's low-priced Neon subcompact — which some have touted as the "Japan car-killer" — will, not be intro-

duced at least until 1995, Mr. Kato said.

The new marketing approach helped foreign carmakers limit their sales decline to just 1.0 percent in the first nine months of the year, compared with a 6.3 percent fall in the overall Japanese market.

Their market share edged up to 4.4 percent from 4.2 percent last year, a still low figure that foreign executives

say reflects institutional barriers that have only recently been removed. Total sales remain far below the peak of 222,000 hit in 1990, before the bubble economy burst.

Japanese carmakers are playing a similar game, importing a growing number of autos from their offshore plants, mostly in the United States. Unlike foreign car companies, Honda, Toyota, Motor Co.

Nissan Motor Co. and others have dense dealer networks to market their foreign-produced cars.

Such imports, known as "retros," are far cheaper than most of their competition even after being shipped across the Pacific. If these vehicles are included, Japan's auto imports rose 9.6 percent to 147,882 units in the first nine months of the year.

No Rice Deal, Tokyo Insists

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan said Monday it was leaving the door open for a compromise agreement with the United States on opening its rice market, but again denied reports that a deal had been reached.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told a parliamentary committee that "the Japanese government has not proposed" any compromise deal with the United States "nor has it reached any agreement."

Agriculture Minister Ejiro Hata said he would be visiting several countries late this month or early in November to explain Japan's resolve to keep its ban. But he did not rule out a compromise in the course of the talks. "These are matters of negotiation," he said.

Korea Automaker Accuses Samsung Of Takeover Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Kia Motors Corp., South Korea's second-largest vehicle maker, has accused the Samsung group of planning a hostile takeover, a previously unknown business practice in this country.

The president of Kia, Han Seung Joon, made the accusation at a news conference at the Securities Supervisory Board. Samsung promptly denied it.

The president of Samsung Life Insurance Co., the Samsung subsidiary that has the largest stake in Kia, said the Samsung affiliates had bought the shares purely as an investment.

There has never been a hostile buyout in South Korea, mainly because of a government regulation banning purchases of more than 10 percent of a company by a single shareholder.

Fujitsu to Sell IBM-Type PCs

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's long-fragmented personal computer market took a large step toward standardization Monday with the announcement by Fujitsu Ltd. that it would start selling IBM-compatible computers in Japan.

Fujitsu has refused to market IBM-compatible machines locally, preferring to sell its own non-compatible proprietary systems.

Japanese PC market has been fragmented by nearly half a dozen incompatible systems.

About 70 percent of the parts in Fujitsu's new computers will be procured abroad, compared with only 30 percent for its proprietary FM-R series machines.

Fujitsu said it plans to sell six types of IBM-compatible desktop and notebook computers, ranging in price from 178,000 yen to 688,000 yen (\$1,650 to \$6,400).

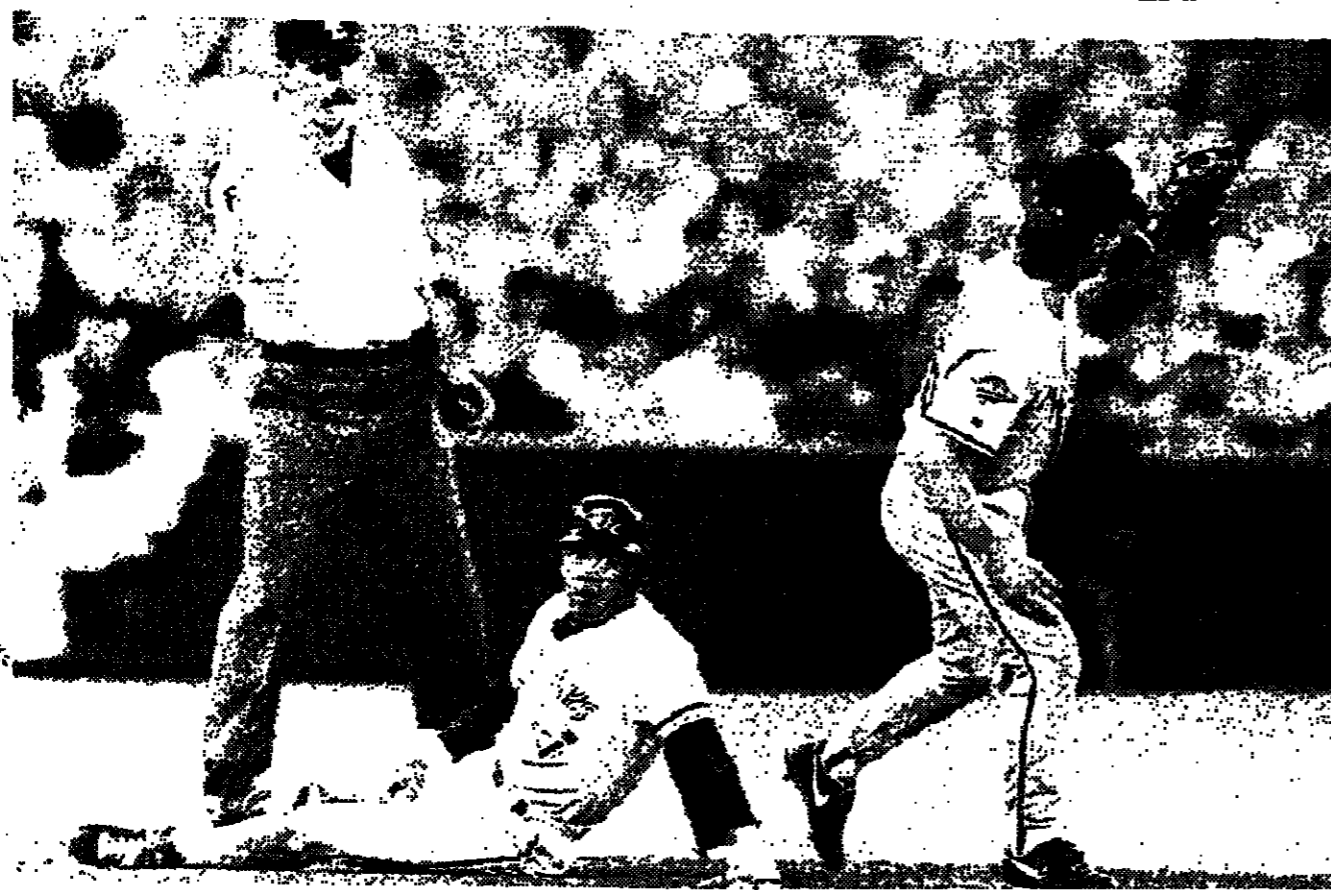
THIRTEENTH EDITION FULLY UPDATED FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK
Profiles of leading French Companies
The 1993 completely revised and updated edition contains 132 pages of information in English on a selection of 50 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

The Birth of a New Perspective.
Elevating you to new standards of excellence. Now at Schindler we introduce flexibility as the single key component that ensures optimum choice and pleasure. Never before have elevators been developed so precisely to meet the customer's aspirations and requirements. Take the Schindler 100, a range of small passenger elevators providing an economic solution to vertical transport, without compromising on quality. Schindler 200, a choice of revolutionary elevator packages to up-grade or modernise existing buildings. Schindler 300, a new generation of elevators providing unrivalled flexibility in design and technology, supported by innovative management systems. Schindler 800, the definitive expression in a bold new line of panorama elevators. In one aspect only are we inflexible—in our total commitment to quality. For quality means that we cannot compromise. Perhaps that is why more than 500 million passengers daily place their trust in Schindler.





SPORTS



Roberto Alomar, put out at third by Dave Hollins on a throw from Mitch Williams, ended the eighth with the gaffe of the series thus far.

Series Moves South, Even at 1-1, As Gritty Phillies Pound Stewart

By Mark Maske

Washington Post Service TORONTO — The Philadelphia Phillies headed home Monday, still gritty in uniform and still true in spirit, still persevering and with a 1-1 tie in the World Series.

They bounced back from a go-from-ahead loss in the opener by going ahead and staying ahead Sunday night, pounding Dave Stewart for a 6-4 triumph over the Toronto Blue Jays. That tied the best-of-seven series at one victory each, with Game 3 on Tuesday night in Philadelphia.

This time, the Phillies got RBI singles from John Kruk and Dave Hollins and a three-run home run by Jim Eisenreich during a five-run third inning against Stewart. The Blue Jays' starter, trying to add to a resumé full of October heroics, weaved his way in and out of peril the rest of the way en route to a six-inning, six-hit, five-run performance, but the damage had been done. He is undefeated in league playoff games, but this defeat ex-

tended his World Series losing streak to three games.

"I've always been shaky in the first three innings," Stewart said. "I've been pitching for 14 years, and any of you guys who've seen me know that. If I get out of the first three innings, it usually turns out that it's going to be a long day for the opposition."

"It turns out that they got me in the third inning."

The Phillies, as always, had to endure their share of anxious moments. Joe Carter's two-run homer off Terry Mulholland in the fourth cut Toronto's deficit to 5-2. Tony Fernandez's RBI double in the sixth made it 5-3. And, if not for two outstanding catches in center field by Lenny Dykstra and some impatience by the Blue Jays at the plate in the early going, the contest might have been even more tense.

at 6-3. Toronto got an eighth-inning run on John Olerud's sacrifice fly, but could get no closer.

Roger Mason and Mitch Williams finished for Philadelphia, with Williams getting the final five outs for his third save of the playoffs. Roberto Alomar, having walked and stolen second in the eighth, helped out by getting easily thrown out at third by Williams, who stepped off the rubber instead of making the next pitch. That ended the inning with the gaffe of the series thus far. Williams issued a leadoff walk in the ninth to Fernandez but got through unscathed.

Stewart struggled through the first inning. Mariano Duncan got to third base with a one-out infield single. Stewart's balk and Kruk's ground out, but Hollins struck out to end the inning. And, Stewart struggled through the second. A walk to Eisenreich and Ricky Jordan's base hit gave Philadelphia a first-and-third, two-out chance, but second baseman Alomar made a superb play on Kevin Stocker's bouncer to squelch the threat.

Stewart wasn't as fortunate in the third, though. He started by issuing a walk to Dykstra and wild-pitched the pesky leadoff man to second base. He walked Duncan. Then he made a decent pitch to Kruk, who dumped a single into center field to score Dykstra. Stewart also made a decent pitch to Hollins, who bloomed a single between shortstop Tony Fernandez and center fielder Devon White to get Duncan home from third.

"I made the pitches I wanted to make," Stewart said of the consecutive bloopers by Kruk and Hollins. "But they're young, strong guys, and they got the ball a little further than our infielders could catch and a little short of our outfielders."

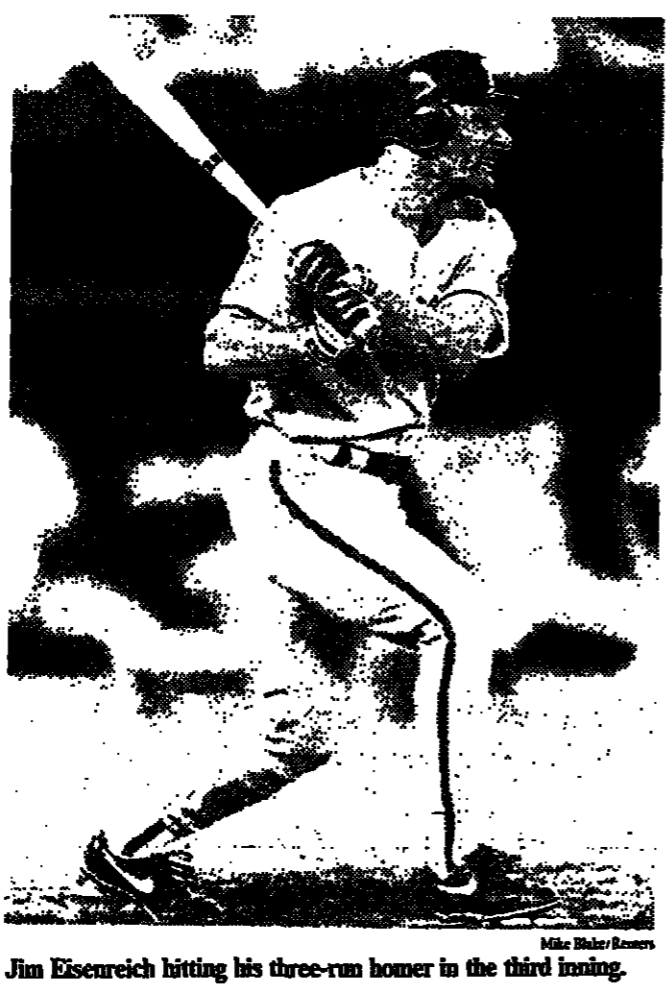
Darren Daulton's ground out left Kruk at third base and Hollins at second with one out. Up stepped Eisenreich. This time, Stewart made a 100-goo 0-2 pitch, and Eisenreich drove it over the fence in right-center. That quickly, it was a 5-0 game, and SkyDome was even quieter than usual.

"I had him 0-2 and I felt good pitching him away," Stewart said. "I thought it would be a good spot for a fast ball up in. My instincts told me to try something different."

"It wasn't one pitch," added Stewart, who made 32 that inning. "You can't be beaten on one pitch. It was two walks and two soft hits. Then they got the big one. It happens. You pitch enough, you don't get away every time."

Phillies 6, Blue Jays 4

Box score table showing game statistics for Phillies and Blue Jays, including runs, hits, errors, and individual player stats.



Jim Eisenreich hitting his three-run homer in the third inning.

Homer Caps Eisenreich's Long Comeback

By Jack Curry

New York Times Service TORONTO — The cruel imitations do not bother Jim Eisenreich anymore. The mean-spirited speculators who know he has Tourette's syndrome and try to unnerve him by contorting their faces and screaming as sometimes does a person with the disease are wasting their energy. Eisenreich has heard it, seen it and conquered it.

There are about 1 million people in the United States who have the neurological movement disorder, which manifests itself in nervous twitches and impromptu shouts. Only one of them plays major-league baseball. Only one of them is playing in the World Series.

Eisenreich, who has overcome the rare disease to fashion a big career, hit a three-run homer Sunday night off Dave Stewart's 0-2 pitch in the third inning to transform a 2-0 game into a comfortable cushion for Philadelphia.

"This," Eisenreich said before the Series began, "is what I dreamed about when I was a little kid." For every story about Lenny Dykstra's scrappy play, John Kruk's big belly and Mitch Williams's flailing locks, there probably should be a dozen about Eisenreich's comeback from retirement in 1986. He signed with the Phillies

in January as a free agent and had the finest season of his 10-year career with a .318 batting average, seven homers, 54 runs batted in and no errors in 114 games.

Eisenreich, 34, who has 11 hits and three homers in 34 at-bats against Stewart, has made his superb play almost as much of a focus as his rare disorder.

"It's nice to get recognized for playing baseball," he said.

Eisenreich, who grew up in St. Cloud, Minnesota, recalls being about 5 years old when the un-

known disorder afflicted him. He just thought he was different. He tried not to be too embarrassed by the vocal and physical fits he could not control. He was successful, because the disorder did not stop him from excelling at St. Cloud State and getting selected by the Twins in the 16th round of the 1980 draft.

After two impressive minor-league seasons, the 23-year-old Eisenreich made Minnesota's opening day roster in 1982. His sweet left-handed swing and flawless out-

field play thrilled the manager, Billy Gardner, and Eisenreich continued cruising along by hitting .303 in his first 34 games.

But something was wrong. He was no longer playing in empty minor-league stadiums. Thousands of people watching him play and dozens of reporters quizzing him. Eisenreich could not handle it. After 18 years of knowing something was awry, he told Gardner he needed a vacation and was soon after diagnosed with Tourette's.

"I thought that I could play

baseball forever whenever I wanted, but I had trouble with the social side of it," Eisenreich said. "It's a socially unacceptable disorder and people say you're weird. I had to come to grips with it."

Baseball, he said, still came naturally. It was walking back to the dugout or shuffling his feet in between pitches in the outfield. He might twitch. Then he would hear fans mimicking him. "I was hitting .310 when I stopped playing in my rookie year," said

Eisenreich, boosting his average by seven points. "What was I supposed to do? Hit .400? I was embarrassed by it. It was terrible to want to play the game I loved in front of all these people and not be able to do it. At times, it was scary. I believe the guy upstairs had a plan for me."

The plan took time. After Eisenreich told Gardner he could not do it anymore, he had a mere 39 at-bats the next four seasons. That was in the majors. He played in semi-professional leagues, he routinely hit around .400, but he did not end his voluntary retirement until Kansas City claimed him on waivers after the 1986 season.

Eisenreich has now played seven straight seasons in the majors without any Tourette's episodes and has a respectable .283 career average. He takes two tranquilizers every day and has been composed while dealing with throngs of reporters during the playoffs. He is eager to educate schoolchildren about Tourette's, something he has done for the past four off seasons. He hopes he will soon have a World Series ring to show them.

"I'm one of the best batters in a large area," Eisenreich said. "It's something I've had to overcome and learn to live with. But I am a pro ballplayer."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for AGS International Moving, featuring services like relocation, low cost flights, and international shipping.

Large advertisement for the International Herald-Tribune, including classified ads for real estate, business services, and international classifieds.

Advertisement for 'Today's Education Directory', listing various educational institutions and services.

Advertisement for 'THE MONEY REPORT', providing investment information and market analysis.

ART BUCHWALD

The Merger Frenzy

WASHINGTON — Lance Heffernan is a merger specialist for Afghan, Labrador and Boxer, and he keeps me informed about all the mergers now taking place on Wall Street.

"I'm ready to call it a frenzy," he said. "The goldfish are eating the sharks and the sharks are sucking up the crabs. We're back to the '80s when companies were offering dead dogs for dead cats."

"What is causing it all?" "Entertainment. Everyone wants a piece of show business because as more workers in the country are laid off, there will be more people watching television. In a few years every person will have access to 500 channels and nobody will be able to leave the house."



Buchwald

"Can the cable industry supply programming for 500 channels?" "Of course not. That's why the telephone conglomerates are buying movie companies."

"Why are the phone companies so interested in show business?" "Because they know that the phone industry is dying."

"What will replace it?" "Voice mail. People will no longer want to pay for long distance calls from pay booths."

"Are there any other mergers I should keep my eye on?" "Sony wants to buy Kodak since the Rochester company developed a disposable television set. You can watch three hours of prime time and then toss the set out the window."

"That's unreal. Is there anything holding up the merger?" "Nothing except that Kodak wants to first merge with the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department to give it leverage when it makes a pass at Michael Jackson."

"Tell me something. Do any of these mergers benefit the country?" "No, but they give people in the merger business some extra change a show spokesman said at the time."

"Why are the phone companies so interested in show business?" "Because they know that the phone industry is dying."

er talk directly to each other—they will leave messages on each other's voice mail. There's not enough money in phones any more even though they charge \$75 for the first 10 minutes to fix one. But you can make a bundle in cable TV because once the market is sewn up, you can charge anything you want to as long as you give the subscriber a weather channel.

"I notice that Paramount was about to be bought by Viacom. Now Barry Diller of the QVC shopping channel has raised the bid and, instead of Paramount exchanging dead dogs for dead cats, the stockholders are being offered cash by an unfriendly suitor. Was that a dumb move on Paramount's part?"

"It looks that way, but nobody said that the people at Paramount ever knew what they were doing."

"There is a rumor that the telephone company wants to buy Coca-Cola. Any truth to it?"

"The story is all over Wall Street. It appears that one of their engineers has invented a way of sending Coke through the phone system so that it will pour out of the mouthpiece when a person pushes 3 on his phone. If that's true, sales of Coke will triple."

"That's fantastic." "The phone company also plans to sell air bags for subscribers making long-distance calls from pay booths."

"Sony wants to buy Kodak since the Rochester company developed a disposable television set. You can watch three hours of prime time and then toss the set out the window."

"That's unreal. Is there anything holding up the merger?" "Nothing except that Kodak wants to first merge with the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department to give it leverage when it makes a pass at Michael Jackson."

"Tell me something. Do any of these mergers benefit the country?" "No, but they give people in the merger business some extra change a show spokesman said at the time."

The Fastest Gun in True Crime Books

By David Streitfeld

NEW YORK — Charles Spicer spends more time contemplating murder than anyone this side of a professional hit man. Energetic and engaging, the St. Martin's Press editor has carved out a unique specialty: Others may publish better true-crime books, but no one publishes them faster.

Three months ago, Spicer was reading The New York Times at his Upper West Side subway station. Splashed across the front page was a story about part-time landscaper and full-time loser Joel Rifkin, stopped by police early the previous morning for a routine traffic violation. In the back of Rifkin's pickup was a decomposing body, one of more than a dozen prostitutes he promptly confessed to killing.

"Here we go again," thought Spicer. He had just finished rushing a true-crime book about David Koresh to publication, and he was tired. "I figured I'd have a little breathing space until the next one came along." He laughs good-humoredly. "But crime waits for no man."

Neither does the 38-year-old Spicer. When he got to the office that day, he called Maria Efimides, who covers Long Island for People magazine. She had already written two instant books for Spicer in the past year: "Lethal Lolita" (about the teenage prostitute and wife-shooter Amy Fisher) and "My Name Is Katherine" (the sad story of Katie Beers, the little girl who was kept in an underground dungeon). She had seven weeks to write the former; four weeks, with a co-writer, for the latter.

This time Efimides had to do it all alone in four. "I'll tell you a secret," she says. "It's not that hard. There were two weeks of research, two of writing, accompanied by cases of Diet Pepsi and cartons of junk food. "Not a healthy scene," she confesses.

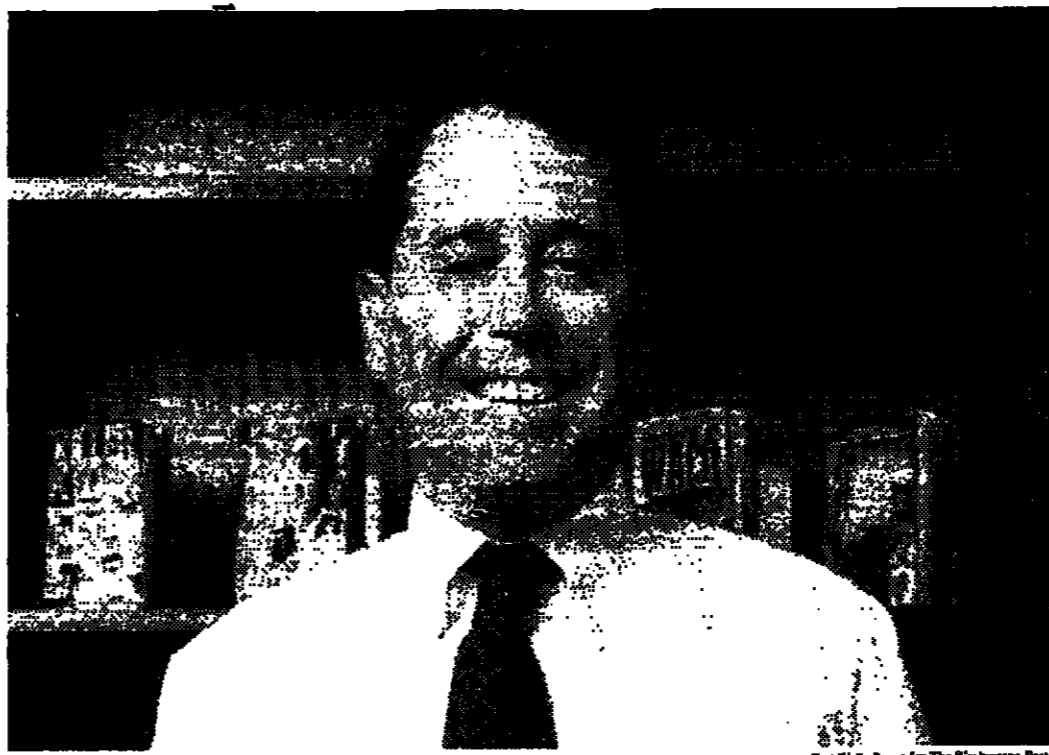
Efimides handed in the manuscript Aug. 2, several hours late. Spicer did the editing within 24 hours, she did a bit of rewrite, the lawyers did their bit, it went into production. By Sept. 7, 150,000 copies of "Garden of Graves: The Shocking True Story of Long Island Serial Killer Joel Rifkin" were being shipped to supermarkets and malls around the United States.

Spicer's office in the Flatiron Building resembles a cell: small, with narrow windows and purely functional decor. Evian water is on the desk, a Matisse poster on the wall. He talks very fast, glasses bobbing on his round face. Rifkin is already history. Spicer's combing the pages of the paper, looking for his next killer.

"I regret not having gotten someone to do the Menendez brothers," he says, referring to the two young men in Los Angeles on trial for murdering their parents. "It has the making of a good story, a terrific story. Here was this family that epitomized success. The father was a Cuban refugee who had made a huge amount of money and had two stunningly handsome sons. But if we're to believe the defendants, behind the facade he was committing unimaginable acts."

It's too late for the brothers, however. The trial is already taking place, so a book writer would have to be already at work to capitalize properly on the cresting media attention. It's practically a science, deciding when to devote a book to which killer. Screw it up and the book will languish on the shelves. Screw it up too often and you're fired.

The New York Times anointed St. Martin's—which does one true-crime paperback a month, most of which don't— "the leader in true-crime books" in April. Literary agent Jane Yeadar credits this to two of Spicer's



Editor Charles Spicer, who specializes in "instant" books: "Crime waits for no man."

qualities: "Not only is he very savvy, but he's the most decisive editor I deal with. That gives him an edge." A certain zest for the material helps as well. "There's this book I'm doing about two twins," Spicer says, talking fast, smiling wickedly. "I loved it because it was Southern and Gothic and steamy. One twin was married to a rich guy, and she basically got her sister to help her kill her husband. My pitch is, if Scarlett O'Hara had a twin, and they were both psychopaths..."

Yet quiz him closely, and he points out that he also edits fiction and biographies with nary a murder in them. True, crime is not a way of life for him, he insists; it's just a job. All this talk of murder may sound callous. True, it's calculations based on the sufferings of others. But Spicer at least makes an effort not to wallow in this stuff.

"Garden of Graves" is relatively tasteful, or at least as tasteful as you can get when writing about a serial killer. Furthermore, Efimides went to great lengths to write about the sad lives of the victims. She doesn't dwell on the dismemberment process.

Tales of true crime have been popular ever since the Book of Genesis reported how Cain rose up against his brother Abel, and slew him." Spicer explains the subject's continuing appeal by dividing it into two categories: glamour and gut.

"With glamour," he says, "you have stories like the gorgeous Maryland debutante who arranged to have her much-traveled, very well-to-do parents murdered, or the New York socialite who convinced her son to murder her father, his grandfather, for money. People are curious about the rich, and these books give them access."

Another, less wholesome reason for glamour's appeal: People like to see the rich humbled. The moral that wealth doesn't bring happiness is eternally popular.

Gut, on the other hand, is where most of the instants come in. It's primal horror, like a husband shooting his pregnant wife and then wounding himself to make himself look like a victim (the Charles Smart case, the subject of one of Spicer's instants) or a young woman making her teenage lover kill her husband (the Pam Smart case, another instant). Maladjusted young men who turn their homes into slaughterhouses are prime gut (in addition to Rifkin, there have been instants on Jeffrey Dahmer and Gary Heidnik, the Philadelphia cannibal who kept women chained in his basement).

Glamour and gut have this in common: Somewhere in the tale, there's a dead body. "I get a lot of proposals for books that don't involve murder, and I'm really not that interested. They're about bliking someone out of money, kidnapping, fraud, or the one I happen to hate, art theft. That really puts me to sleep."

Murder wakes him up. It puts an ending on the story, gives it the sense of an ultimate. Kidnapping someone is pretty bad, but it's still one step removed from The Worst.

So the tale of Harvey Weinstein, the New York apparel magnate buried alive for 12 days last month, won't soon be a St. Martin's book?

"It's a fascinating magazine story, a moving, moving story, but not enough to translate into a book." "What if he had been killed?" "Probably more likely, I hate to say."

A Reprieve, Then Axe For 'City of Angels'

LONDON — The American musical "City of Angels," which won a reprieve after an astonishing box-office turnaround in July, is to close next month. The show, the latest musical casualty of the recession in London's theaters, is now losing an estimated £20,000 (\$30,000) a week and will close on Nov. 13. The musical, which was praised from critics when it opened in March, first escaped the axe after a sudden upsurge in ticket sales. "This is the first time in West End history that the closure notice has gone up and then been rescinded," a show spokesman said at the time.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America: A few showers will dampen London and Paris at mid-week. The latter half of the week will be dry and chilly. A storm will form near Italy late in the week. Detroit to Toronto will have heavy rain Wednesday into Thursday. Friday will be windy and colder with sprinkles and flurries.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS: 1 Musical finale, 5 Own up, 10 Contest party, 14 Shoshoneans, 18 Write of Mikhail Sergeyevich, 19 Claudius's 107, 17 John Paul Jones's vessel, 20 Indonesian coin, 21 Kessler's court, 22 Lizard's milieu, 23 Campus greenery, 25 Support, 26 Amber, copal, etc., 28 La. county, 29 Basilian fiber, 30 Healer of Hellas, 40 Alex., Lion-turned-actor, 42 Spotted wildcat, 43 Not so marital, 44 Limited, 47 Cars in Canterbury, 48 1040 supplier, 51 Logo, 54 Lo, to Lucratius, 55 Soul, 56 Range above tenor, 57 Flurry, 58 Can serve two masters, 59 Matt. 6:24, 60 Kind of moss.

AT&T Access Numbers

Table listing AT&T access numbers for various countries including Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cape Verde Islands, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, and Kuwait.

Large advertisement for AT&T with the headline "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" and a photo of a child. Text describes the ease of international calling via AT&T access numbers.

كندا من الأصل